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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—705—

Politics of Europe.

The Letters and Papers which came by the *Dorsetshire*, were all delivered yesterday. They extend, however, no later than those brought by the *Liverpool Ship* some weeks ago; the *Dorsetshire* having sailed on the 13th, and the *Liverpool vessel* on the 14th of June. *JOHN BULL* announces as an event of great promise, and full of important advantages to himself and his readers, that he has received English Papers of the 10th of June! forgetting, it would seem, that the contents of English Papers to the 11th of the same month had been before the Indian Public weeks ago. We have been equally fortunate, and have therefore no reason to complain.

London, June 4, 1822.—*French Papers of Saturday*.—[The *CONSTITUTIONNEL* contains a very important document, were its authenticity placed beyond doubt, being no other than a Russian declaration of war. That Journal has, however, candidly stated circumstances with respect to the manner in which it became possessed of this document, which are not certainly calculated to obtain for it the highest degree of credit.]

Paris, June 1.—Yesterday, between eleven and twelve at noon, a packet was deposited in the letter-box of the *CONSTITUTIONNEL*, containing the following paper, written in French; it is not in the hand-writing of our ordinary correspondent at Frankfurt; it bears no signature, no evident sign of authenticity; we give it verbatim as it has come to us, merely observing, that we have no more reason to believe the document to be authentic, than to suppose it to be apocryphal. The following is identically what we have received:—

"Frankfort on the Maine, May 24.—St. Petersburg, 2 (14) May, 1822.

"Alexander I., by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c. &c.

"The Emperor owes it to his High Allies, to Europe, to his people, to himself, to make known the principles which have actuated him, the proceedings which have taken place in the different relations of his Cabinet with the Ottoman Porte, since the epoch at which several Greek provinces declared themselves independent of the Government of Constantinople.

"His Majesty, since he has been placed on the Throne by Divine Providence, has not, either in the wars in which he has been painfully compelled to engage, or in his alliances, or in his conduct during peace, manifested any other than a constant and uniform wish for the welfare of his subjects, and the establishment of order in Europe. When the ambition of a soldier, elevated by violence to the rank of Sovereign, had compromised the greatest and most sacred rights, doctrines the most noble and the most conservative, and with them the true interests of the people oppressed by his yoke, his Majesty, united in heart and efforts to his High Allies, had the happiness of aiding, by a rapid and energetic development of his forces, in that general pacification which, only disturbed since momentarily by accidents, without real importance, and without any result, has become the basis of the future destinies of Europe. When at a later period, and recently, melancholy ideas, adopted by a small number of corrupted or credulous beings, caused an insurrection in a part of the Italian Peninsula, the Emperor, faithful to his principles,

concerted with his illustrious ally, the Emperor of Austria, the most proper measures to re-establish good order, and to restore to the Sovereign of the Two Sicilies the full enjoyment of his hereditary rights, as he had already the love and respect of his people.

"It is with the same views that the complaints of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Court have been listened to, and that the negotiations have followed which had for their object to ameliorate their lot, and to restore concord and tranquillity in those countries. His Majesty has not been less affected by the sufferings of the Greeks than he was by the suffering of the Western nations.

"The Legation of his Majesty at Constantinople agreed, in all its proceedings, with the Legations of other Cabinets, and gave at first to the Porte all the explanations which could serve to prove that the Court of Russia took no part, either directly or indirectly, in the first disturbances that arose in Greece. The personal character of his Majesty, however, rendered these explanations quite superfluous, which, besides, were pushed to a demonstration the most complete. The demands which his Majesty then resumed were strictly conformable to what was required for the execution of treaties, by religion, humanity, and reason.

"His Majesty's Ambassador demanded of the Porte, in his name, 1st, that the churches which had been demolished should be repaired, that the Christian religion should be freely exercised, and that none of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Porte should be henceforth disturbed in the worship; 2d, the evacuation by the Turkish armies of Moldavia and Wallachia.

"The constant system of the Porte was to lengthen the negotiations, and to gain time, either to wear out the perseverance of the European Courts, or to prepare more surely for hostilities.

"The delays were such, that this consideration, joined to that of different circumstances, which it was impossible for the Court of Russia to neglect, determined his Majesty's Ambassador to quit Constantinople, when it appeared to be no longer wished to listen to the language of moderation, of justice, and treaties.

"The Emperor owes it to be good offices of his High Allies, whose Legations continued their efforts for the maintenance of peace, the communication of the answer of the Ottoman Court to the definitive notes transmitted by the Baron Stroganoff. These answers, communicated at six weeks' distance from each other, bore, in different terms, the same character of obstinacy, and the rejection of the just claims of the Emperor and his Allies. The Ottoman Court would give no positive guarantee as to the re-establishment of churches, the principal object of the demands addressed to it, and the refusal of which, though the other points should be conceded, would be sufficient to render every arrangement impossible. The evacuation of the principalities, a secondary object in the views of the Emperor, but a legitimate and necessary consequence of the intention to execute treaties, has been either refused or consented to, with modifications, which render it illusory, or referred to a future period, subject to changes which might indefinitely postpone it. On the other side the Porte declining or eluding the just demands of the Emperor

and his Allies, raised a pretension which the Law of Nations and the heart of his Majesty equally repelled. The delivering up of refugees, contrary to all the sentiments of humanity and honour, useless to the interests of the Porte, and indifferent to the interests of Greece, was sternly and formally refused as it ought to be.

"Such are the essential points of the negotiations between the Court of Russia and the Ottoman Porte. Europe will judge on which side has been just right, moderation, and patience; it will compare the strict neutrality of the European Courts during the course of these negotiations, with the numberless violences committed in the same interval of time on the Greek subjects of Turkey; it will appreciate the sincerity of the pacific declarations of a power, whose acts against the unfortunate Christians of Greece have appeared to acquire a new degree of cruelty, at the moment even when the highest mediations were interposing between the victims and the oppressors.

"The Emperor will not give up his object—the execution of treaties; that execution, refused to the voice of conciliation, he will obtain with the aid of Divine Providence, by means which are suitable to the dignity of his crown, the magnanimity of his allies, to the courage and to the ardour of his people."

French Funds.—Five per Cent. Consols opened at 89f. 80c.; lowest, 89f. 65c.; Closed at 89f. 70c.

Exchange on London.—One Month, 25f. 35c.; Three Months 25f. 15.

Letter from Madrid, of the 20th May, state its being mentioned there, that the Spanish Government had concluded a treaty with that of Portugal; according to which the latter is to furnish troops to Spain in case of need.

Letters from Naples of the 20th May, state that the Prince de Canosa is no longer Minister of Police, and that M. de Medici is recalled to the Ministry of Finance.

It was said yesterday at the Exchange, that a special messenger had arrived from St. Petersburg at the English Embassy, who confirms more and more the hopes of peace.—*Journal de Debats*.

Augsburgh, May 26.—The ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG contains to-day the following article, dated Odessa, May 7:—

"Letters from Constantinople, of the 20th April, state, that after a Declaration of the Reis Effendi, which seemed irrevocable, and according to which nothing could change the determination of the Ottoman Cabinet, Lord Strangford made new remonstrances, and obtained at length from the Reis Effendi a verbal promise, that the Sublime Porte would issue orders for the evacuation of the Principalities.

"Reports from the frontiers dated the 5th, state that, in point of fact, the Asiatic troops had commenced their retreat; but as it is the third time that a similar promise has been made, several persons still doubt the reality of the evacuation.

"We know now, with certainty, that the Ottoman Declaration of the 20th February had been sent back to Constantinople with propositions more and more conciliatory; thus, in the first accounts that arrive from St. Petersburg, there will be nothing as to war with the Turks."

Spain and Algiers.—Translation of an official communication made to the Town Council of Porto Mahon, by Don Jose Julian, commandant of the Spanish frigate *PEROLA*, arrived at that port from Algiers:—

"The Dey of Algiers having rejected, on the 26th of last month, the friendly propositions of our Monarch for adjusting certain pecuniary differences between the Government, I acquaint you with the same, that you may, if you think proper, give notice to the merchants of this island, in order that they may provide against the hostile attempts that may be made on their shipping by the Algerines, although the latter have at present no great disposable force for such cruises. Trusting that you will also take the most effectual means to make it known in the island of Majorca, I remain, &c."

On board the *Perola*, April 6.

JOSE JULIAO."

Queen-Squire.—Riot at the Opera House.—Yesterday, (June 3), Peter Obey and William Clapp, servants to the lady of Col. Tynut, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square (who were concerned with a number of gentlemen's servants, against whom warrants have been issued,) were charged with being most active in a desperate riot and assault on the military and civil power during the grand fete at the Opera-house on Friday morning last.

It appeared, that about two o'clock on that morning a body of gentlemen's servants, of between one and two hundred, endeavoured to force themselves to the grand entrance to the opera, and to take possession of it, instead of waiting with their carriages, as was their duty to do. In attempting to carry their plan into effect, they, en masse, forced through the lines of police-officers, who exerted themselves strenuously to make them retreat, but the police were overpowered by numbers, and several severe blows on both sides were given and taken. The constables called the military to their assistance; but this did not intimidate the servants from their violence, who rushed on the soldiery, seized their muskets, and took the bayonets from several, and were about to put them in use against their opponents; but a reinforcement arrived, and the two defendants with others, being captured the others decamped. Those who were arrested were carried into the house, and the officer of the guard sent for, and the prisoners, on giving their names and address, were set at liberty. Charges of assault were preferred against the two prisoners, by James Stanborough, a serjeant, and Samuel Sparks, a private, both belonging to the Coldstream Guards; David Johnson, a Bow-street patrol, and Handly, an officer of this establishment: the latter was struck on his wrist with a bayonet. Two bayonets were produced, and were very much bent in the conflict, by the military endeavouring to retain possession, and the rioters to possess themselves of them.

The Magistrate said that the conduct of the servants had lately become so daring that the peace was broken by them every night, not only at the Opera-house, but at the theatres in general, and it was high time such conduct should be put a stop to.

The prisoner Obey was sworn to as being very active in the riot, and having forcibly seized the gun of Samuel Sparks, the private, and removing the bayonet; and an assault was proved by the peace-officer against both.

The Magistrate asked the serjeant whether the commanding officer wished to prosecute the prisoners for the attack on the military; and being answered in the affirmative, he bound the serjeant over on that charge, and the constables (Johnson) for the attack on the civil power. The prisoners were then held to bail on three charges.

Agriculture.—The appearance of the orchards in almost every part of Dorset and of Somerset afford reason to expect that a great quantity of cider will be made.—*Salisbury Journal*.

Haymaking commenced about Taunton so early as the 22d of May with the artificial grasses, which are every where a most luxuriant crop. Several meadows have been mown, and the barthen has fallen heavily on the scythe. The late showers have materially benefited the lands, which throughout that lovely vale, exhibit the most satisfactory promise of an abundant crop.—There is an almost certain prospect of a great crop of apples this year in the western counties. The price of cyder has considerably declined: it may be bought in the vicinity of Taunton, at from 30s. to 4£ per hogshead.—*Bristol Journal*.

Carlisle Whitsun Hiring Day, on Saturday last, was very numerously attended by people from the surrounding country; the city, we believe, has never been more crowded on any similar occasion. Men's wages were low; women obtained better terms; and, on the whole, the demand for servants was good. The sound of the fiddle in all directions, the crowded dancing-rooms, the reeling votaries of Bacchus, and the showy paraphernalia of the buxom lassies, all proclaimed that, whatever distress there may be in the land, a very small share of it falls to the lot of servants.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

Argyll Rooms.—Last night (June 3) Miss Goodall's Concert took place these Rooms: the performance was well arranged. Ambrogetti, Sazio, and Braham were among the singers. Miss Goodall was received with great favour, and sang extremely well. The first act was pleasantly varied; a succession of English and Italian songs, mingled with instrumental performance. After a brilliant *polonaise* by KEISWETTER, Miss GOODALL sang a Persian melody, with a *Corno obbligato*. The accompaniments were in general of a striking order. BRAHAM'S *Cantata*, a composition by MOZART, *Ch'io mi scordi di te*, was spiritedly accompanied by Sir GEORGE SMART. The glee *We're a' noddin'*, formed on the nursery song which has started into such sudden popularity, was effectively sung by Terrail, Hawes and Nelson. The second act commenced with a *Fantasia*, played by Bochsha and Nicholson. The composition was difficult, and its performance was an instance of admirable skill, not very happily employed. The noble spirit of the harp is undone by the extravagant though brilliant execution that has become fashionable among our leading Artists. Its grandeur and power are lost in the confusion of cadenzas, and the hundred other tricks of practised singers and ill-regulated tastes. Miss Stephens sang, *By the simplicity of Venus' Doves*, with much sweetness, and was encored. The Irish Melody *Oh weep for the Hour*, was sung by a Master Ormsby, a boy with a remarkably sweet voice—a good deal suppressed by alarm. He was encored and his second performance was still more fortunate than his first. The words are obviously exceptionable. The Concert was completed by the Glee—"When the wind blows," sung by Terrail, Hawes, and Nelson, and a finale from *Il Tancrède*. We were gratified by seeing the rooms so fully and fashionably attended. The motives which have urged Miss Goodall to cultivate music are too honourable to her feelings, not to deserve popularity; but her professional abilities are of a valuable rank, and she may feel entitled to the admiration of those who can see in her nothing higher than the intelligent and diligent performer.

Laura's Portrait.—Italian Papers say that the original portrait of Petrarch's Laura has been found. It is well known that she was painted by Simone Memmi; but the engraving published by Raphael Morghen is after an ideal portrait, or perhaps the portrait of another Laura, who lived about 1300. The recovered portrait is in the collection of M. Arrighi at Florence (Palazzo SS Trinita, palazzo Buonadmonti,) and has been declared by Count Cicognara to be authentic, after a comparison with the original miniature in the celebrated MS. of Petrarch, preserved in the Laurentian Library at Florence.—The possessor has published an engraving of it.

Occurrences.—Three hundred convicts are ordered from Plymouth to Bermuda, to be employed in making the island a safe naval port for ships of war.

A communication has been opened by coach from Windsor to Brighton, through Guildford.

Yesterday (June 3) being Trinity Monday, the Corporation of the Trinity House held their Anniversary Meeting, and proceeded in barges to their Hall at Deptford, where the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Liverpool was unanimously re-elected Master for the ensuing year; and after attending divine service at the Church of St. Nicholas, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Very Reverend the Dean of Peterborough, they returned to dinner at the City of London Tavern, where were present many of the Nobility, Admirals, and persons of distinction.

The Guardians of the Poor of Plymouth have, the last two years, effected a saving of 3,000*l.* and reduced the poor-rate from 9*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* in the pound.

Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline.—Yesterday (June 3) the Annual Meeting of this laudable Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, when a numerous and highly respectable attendance took place; his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in the Chair, who was surrounded by Lord Suffield, Messrs. Wilberforce, Wilbraham, Bennet, Coke, M. P. &c. &c. The Report was read by the Secretary, and presented a satisfactory account of the exertions of the Society during the last year, in which several

improvements were made in prison discipline, which tended much to the reformation of juvenile offenders. In the course of the day several excellent speeches were delivered by Mr. Wilbraham, Lord Suffield, Mr. Wilberforce, &c. and the company, on breaking up, about half-past four o'clock, made a liberal subscription at the doors.

The High Sheriff of Kent has convened a County Meeting at Maidstone on the 11th inst. to petition Parliament on the distress of the country, and necessity of reform in the representation.

Ireland.—The following is the Report of the Dublin Committee of Management for the relief of the Poor, issued on Wednesday May 29:—

County of Clare.—The Sub-Committee, to whom it was referred to report upon the condition of the peasantry of the county of Clare, have attentively examined the several communications laid before them, and have further had the advantage of repeated personal examinations of some of the most respectable gentry of that county.—The distresses of the poor in that extensive district having already become matter of notoriety, it appears that this committee did not deem it necessary to circulate its letter of inquiry so generally throughout Clare as the other districts, respecting which the public were not so well informed. The letters, therefore, placed before us come rather from persons seeking relief, than from any direct correspondents selected by the committee. All the communications contain statements of distress, arising from famine and disease; and though in some few quarters the visitation is less severely felt than in others, your sub-committee are compelled to conclude, from all the information they have obtained, that there is not any one parish in this extensive county (containing a population of 203,000 souls) free from distress.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Kerry.—*Tralee, May 25.*—We have it from unquestionable authority, that of 120 families, at an average of six to a family, making a population of 756 souls, both at Tonevane and Currageague, and along the foot of the mountain westward of Blennerville, there are but two families who can afford themselves one meal in 48 hours; such is the state of destitution and misery to which those suffering people are reduced.

Eight hundred and ninety-two families in this town were yesterday supplied with oatmeal out of the charity fund. The value of the quantity of oatmeal issued was 75*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for which a part payment of 18*l.* was received from such as were able to pay.—*Kerry Evening Post.*

It is stated that Dr. Mant will move from the Bishoprick of Killaloe. The following are severally spoken of to fill the vacant mitres:—The Rev. J. B. Gough, Dean of Derry; Mr. Percy, son-in-law of the Archbishop of Canterbury; Edward Taylour, brother of the Marquis of Headfort; Dr. Arbuthnot, Dean of Clonfert; Mr. Ponsonby, Dean of St. Patrick's; and Dr. Bisset. It is said that the son of the Attorney-General (Plunkett) will be included in the proposed arrangement, by getting a considerable vicarage.—*Dublin Journal.*

Departures from the Waterloo Hotel, Jermyn-street.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Lockhart, to their seat in Scotland; Mrs. and Miss Barnard; and Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell, to their seat in Essex.

Author of Waverley and Allan Cunningham.—In the Introduction to the *FORTUNES OF NISSEL* we found the following very curious passage concerning a living Poet. The Author of *WAVERLEY* is conversing with his friend Captain Chatterbuck on popular literature:—

"Captain Chatterbuck.—Should you change your style, I still advise a volume of dramas like Lord Byron's.

"Author of Waverley.—No, his Lordship is a cut above me—I won't run my horse against his if I can help myself. But there is my friend Allan has just written such a play as I might write myself in a very sunny day, and with one of Bramah's extra patent pens, I cannot make neat work without such appurtenances.

"Captain Chatterbuck.—Do you mean Allan Ramsay?

"*Author of Waverley*.—No, nor Barbara Allan either; I mean Allan Cunningham, who has just published his Tragedy of Sir Marmaduke Maxwell, full of merry-making and murdering—kissing and cutting of throats, and passages which lead to nothing—and which are very pretty passages for all that. Not a glimpse of probability is there about the plot, but so much animation in particular passages, and such a vein of poetry through the whole, as I dearly wish I could infuse into my culinary remains, should I ever be tempted to publish them. With a popular impress, people would read and admire the beauties of Allan; as it is, they may perhaps only note his defects, or what is worse, not note him at all. But never mind them, honest Allan, you are a credit to Caledonia for all that. There are some lyrical effusions of his, too, you would do well to read, Captain. 'Its Hame and its Hame' is equal to Burns."

From a Correspondent.—The Sheffield Pitt Club had their Annual Dinner at the Tontine Inn, on Tuesday last; but the Meeting was not so numerously attended as formerly. Rumour says, "that several Gentlemen have withdrawn from the Club in consequence of the Committee having acted strictly upon Mr. Pitt's principles, in establishing a Sinking Fund, by charging the tickets one guinea each, and paying only 13s. or 14s. for the dinner, &c. which furnishes them with a Sinking Fund of 33 per cent. for secret services."—*Sheffield Independent*.

London, Saturday Evening, June 8, 1822.—It is reported that Spain is about to wreak on the whole commerce of Europe her vengeance for the loss of her American colonies. She is stated as having declared the whole ports on the line of what once was Spanish, to the north of the isthmus, and to the south, to be in a state of blockade; and she is reported as having captured a vessel belonging to the United States, for having dared to sail from the port of Lagaira. It may be, and we trust it is, that these reports are exaggerated. We doubt not, however, but they may involve some truth. But let any one take the map, and run his finger from the Colorado to the Marañon, (even omitting the few patches that are British,) and from Puerto San Francisco, round by Cape Horn to the estuary of the Plata. Let him count how many miles—how many degrees, are in that line of coast; let him take note of the creeks, and bays, and gulfs, and navigable rivers of great length that are formed around them; and then let him count the number of ships that would be required for the complete blockade of such a coast. The fact is, that to talk of such a thing, is equally hollow, absurd, and dangerous—dangerous, because of the enemies which Spain would by its means raise up, and the small power that she has of contending with those enemies. If she be fool-hardy enough to pronounce what is reported of her, then she seems determined to lose both the sovereignty and the trade of South America by the same policy. By such a proceeding, she can hurt only herself. Colombia and the other new States have nothing to fear at her hands; they have beaten her already both by sea and by land; and if she is to have any thing to do upon the waters, we "guess" it would be as well not to molest the ships of Jonathan. It is no doubt galling to the pride of the Spanish monarch to be obliged to doff the proud addition of "King of the Indies;" but he should remember that our late most gracious Sovereign got rid of the equally absurd addition of "King of France," after France had become Republican. We think that Spain should in the same snug way doff all her pretensions to lands which no longer suit her; and that she should especially take care not to quarrel with her neighbours upon grounds so frivolous. She has the certainty of loss before her without even the probability of gain. —*True Briton*.

10th Regiment of Hussars.—Lord Stewart gave a splendid entertainment at his house in St. James's-square, on Saturday (June 1.) for the purpose of presenting his Majesty's Piece of Plate to the 10th Regiment of Hussars. This magnificent gift to a Regiment which he had personally commanded from the year 1793 to his accession to the Throne. His Majesty graciously deputed Lord Stewart to present in his name. The Duke of York and his Staff, and the Prince and Princess of Denmark were present, with upwards of sixty of the most distinguished military characters of the

empire, as well as the Foreign Ambassadors and his Majesty's Ministers. After the cloth was removed, and the toasts had gone round, the Serjeant Major of the Royal Hussars, assisted by another Serjeant, entered the room, bearing his Majesty's present, whilst a flourish of trumpets sounded, and a more superb trophy was certainly never seen than his Royal gift, to an old favourite corps. The height of this piece of plate is about two feet and a half, and is composed of three figures, representing Courage, Honour, and Victory. On the three sides are the King's Arms, surrounded with laurel; and above them, on one of the sides is the following inscription:—"The Gift of His Majesty King George IV. to the 10th (or Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Regiment which he commanded from the year 1793; until his accession to the Throne."—On the other side, is the badge of the Regiment, with the words, "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Morales." And on the third side, are the names of the Battles in which the Regiment was engaged during the late war—"Benevento," "Corunna," "Morales de Toro," "Vitoria," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Waterloo."—The whole is surmounted by a figure of His Majesty standing on a fluted column, in imperial costume, with a truncheon in his right hand, and a wreath of laurel on his head.—When the Serjeant Major had placed the plate on the table, Lord Stewart rose, and addressed the Officers of the Royal Hussars, who all stood up, in an appropriate speech; after which His Majesty's health was drunk amidst loud huzzas, the band playing "God save the King," and the company standing.—Some time afterwards, and just as the Ladies were about to retire, Lord Stewart rose, and in a very elegant address, begged, in Lady Stewart's name, to present the Royal Hussars with the two Soup Tureens, which were then brought in; intended, as his Lordship said, to commemorate the flattering distinction conferred upon him by His Majesty, in appointing him his successor to the Colonelcy of the Regiment, and as a tribute of grateful feeling from Lady Stewart, for the kindness and attention she had received from the corps at Brighton. The gift was received with loud cheers, and her Ladyship's health was drunk with three times three, and the loudest applause. His Royal Highness the Duke of York did not retire before half-past eleven.

Madrid Journals.—We have Madrid Journals to the 6th of June. The following are principal articles of intelligence:—In the sitting of the Cortes on the 3d inst, the Special Commission charged to take into consideration the interior state of the Peninsula brought up their Report, to which was annexed a series of propositions, of which the following are the most important:—1. To secure the prompt organisation of the volunteer militia of the Kingdom. 2. To consider the means of carrying the spirit of patriotism to the highest degree of enthusiasm. 3. To adopt the most decisive measures to make the independence of Spain respected by Foreign Cabinets. 4. To compel, in an efficacious and radical manner, the clergy and especially the monks to fulfil their duties as good citizens, and to employ all their influence to make the constitutional system not only respected but even loved by the inhabitants of the country.—In the same sitting, the Cortes required that the Ministers should render an account of the state of the Diplomatic relations with the French Government, and of the recent events at Aranjuez. Upon the latter point the Minister of War (M. Martinez de la Rosa) said, that the Minister of the Interior was in that city to carry on the investigation begun by the Political Chief. Upon the other point, he replied, that the Spanish Government had demanded of the French Cabinet that strict vigilance should be exercised over the conduct of the Spanish Emigrants. The note making this demand, passed through the hands of M. Casa Irujo, and was dated May 16th. The reply of the French Minister, which is dated May 23d, stated that orders had been given for the Spanish Emigrants to repair into the interior of the country.—The Debate upon the Loan with Ardoin and Co. of Paris is concluded; the Loan is declared legal and is confirmed by a Decree of the Cortes.—The manifesto of the Provincial Deputation of Cadiz has been declared seditious by a Jury, and upon this declaration being made known to the Cortes, it was referred to the Committee upon cases of responsibility.—Valencia and Madrid are perfectly tranquil.—*From Galician's Messenger*.

PARLIAMENTARY.

—709—

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1822.

Mr. IRVING, from the Custom House, presented an account of the number of Bars of Gold imported and exported every year, since the 59th of the late King.—Laid on the table.

The Marquis of CAMDEN presented Petitions from the Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury, and from those of Tenterden, against the Catholic Peers' Bill.—Laid on the table.

The Bishop of St. DAVID'S presented similar petitions from three Deaneries in the counties of Caermarthen and Glamorgan.—Laid on the table.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE was understood to move for certain Returns connected with Foreign Grain, and the Warehousing System.—Laid on the table.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a Petition from the Congregation of the Gospel Church of Portsea, against the Catholic Peers' Bill.—Laid on the table.

Mr. WALLACE and others brought up from the House of Commons the Navigation Bill, the Importation of Goods' Bill, and the Ancient Commercial Statutes' Repeal Bill.

On the motion of the Earl of LIVERPOOL, those Bills were read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and the second reading was fixed for Tuesday next.

Lord SUFFIELD postponed the Committee on the Vagrant Laws Amendment Bill till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1822.

At four o'clock, but 36 Members being present, the SPEAKER declared the House to be adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1822.

The Earl of EGMONT took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. TOMLIN, from the Treasury, presented an Account of the Quantity of Bullion issued by the Bank of England, to the Treasury, from the year 1820 to the present time.

Mr. IRVING, from the Custom House, presented an Account of the Quantity of Corn imported and warehoused in Great Britain, during the opening of the Ports.

Lord CLIFDEN presented a Petition from the Spirit Dealers of Waterford and Kilkenny, praying for measures that might put a stop to Illicit Distillation in Ireland.

Doyle's Divorce Bill was, on the motion of Lord LIMERICK, read a third time and passed.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE understood the expenses attending the Commissions for enquiring into the abuses of Courts of Justice in Ireland, amounted to 100,000*l.*, and he moved that an account of the same be laid before the House.—Ordered.

On the motion of Lord SUFFIELD the House went into a Committee on the Vagrant Bill, and agreed to some Amendments in it.

Lord MELVILLE said, that on the third reading he should move a clause to extend the Bill to Scotland.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE presented a Petition from the Town of Mansfield, against the Bill for the admission of Catholic Peers into the House. His Grace, at the same time, gave it as his opinion that the Bill was a jesuitical and awful measure tending to the violation of the Constitution, and that the great body of Petitioners on whose behalf he now appeared, looked up to him as an opposer of the Bill, and a supporter of the Protestant interest in this country. He hoped that the Bill would be rejected by a large majority of their Lordships.

Lord HOLLAND could not concur in the prayer of this Petition. He denied what was alleged in the Petition, that the object of the Bill before the House was to grant peculiar favour to Catholic Peers, in violation of the Constitution. So far from that being the fact, its object was to restore the Constitution of the country, and of that House; and it were a contradiction in terms to say it was otherwise. The object of the Bill was restoration, and the removal of a burden which had been imposed upon the Parliament upwards of one hundred years ago. When he heard such opinions declared by a man of rank and influence, he felt it his duty to shew that the Bill was not such as had been described.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE presented similar Petitions from Newark, Nottingham, East Redford, Tuxton, and Sutton in Ashton,

The Marquis of LANSDOWN gave notice that on Monday he would move the second reading of the Manslaughter Bill.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lord DACRE held in his hand a Petition which he should present to the House with great reluctance, because it bore with some severity against a high character in that House, who had been distinguished for his piety and learning. It was the Petition of the Rev Thomas Saddleworth Grimshaw, who complained of the oppressive and illegal conduct of a Right Rev. Prelate, who would not allow the Petitioner to officiate in his diocese, because he had not satisfactorily answered a number of questions on theological points. The Rev. Prelate had first put 87 questions; and afterwards added 36 more to them. The Noble Lord contended that a Prelate had no right to examine Clergymen in the manner he had thought fit to do; there was no law that could authorise him to do so; for if a Clergyman could explain his faith in Latin within the doctrines of the 39 articles, he was then by law sufficiently qualified to perform his duties as a minister of the Church of England; for by these articles Bishop Burnet said, the doctrines of the church were comprised within a proper compass, freed from the niceties of schoolmen, and went to establish the peace of the church. Several modern authorities had since confirmed these as the real doctrines of the church. It was necessary in this question to consider the declaration of His Majesty respecting the meaning of the articles, which would serve as a confirmation of what he had stated. He contended that the Rev. Prelate was bound to examine according to the 29 articles only; and that he had no right to put a great number of questions out of those articles, and which a person might be unable to answer. On a former occasion, the Rev. Prelate had said, that House was not a place for theological discussions; but he contended that this was not a theological question, but a question of personal right. Suppose every Clergyman on his removal from one parish to another, was to be subject to such examinations as those, and deprived of his rights if he did not comply with the terms imposed on him, would that House have no right to interfere? and if such a practice was to prevail, would it not go directly to overturn the church? The Crown had a power of settling matters of this kind by calling Convocations; and it was the duty of that House to address the Crown to correct the practice in question. Therefore he should, after the Petition was laid on the table, move an address to the Crown for the purpose. In any thing that fell from him now, he meant no personal disrespect whatever towards the Rev. Prelate. He should now move that the Petition do lie on the table.

The Bishop of PETERBOROUGH rose to reply to the Noble Lord. The Petitioner had suppressed the chief part of this case. Every examination had a right to use his own mode of examination. When he put the questions alluded to, his only object was to ascertain afterwards, whether the answers to them corresponded with the principles contained in the liturgy of the church. It was a most delicate thing for temporal authorities to interfere with ecclesiastical authorities, as to their modes of examination; and if such a thing was done, every errate in the kingdom might send a Petition to their Lordships, complaining of the modes of examination; for every Bishop had his mode of examining. This was precisely what he had done with regard to the present petitioner. When the questions were sent to him, he sent a statement which filled ten folio pages, so full of equivocation as to be rather an insult to the diocesan than an answer to the questions; they were mere evasions which explained nothing. Therefore he could not judge of the sound doctrine of a man who would not let him know what his doctrines were. He never exercised in his examinations the severity imputed to him; nor did he reject men for not being able to answer his questions; nor in any case except where men seemed to hold doctrines contrary to the tenets of the Church. It was notorious that these questions had been repeatedly put in his, and in other Dioceses. He had not added 36 to 87 questions; he only substituted them for the 87. As to the 39 Articles, they were not the only standard by which the doctrines of the Church were to be maintained: for there were other doctrines which must be adopted as a standard of faith. He warned them not to interfere rashly with the authorities of the Church, as the religion of the country might be endangered if they listened to such Petitions as those. The only point at issue was, whether Bishops had or had not a right to examine in the Articles. His examination was not a test, but merely an examination in the Articles, which it was his duty to do. He never rejected any man for a difference of mere points of doubtful explanation, but when men signified opinions directly hostile to the doctrines of the Church. In answer to the complaint of oppression preferred against him, he had now to state, that during five years he had only rejected three individuals for their improper doctrines. It was necessary to make a stand against those doctrines which prevailed in the reign of Charles I.; for if they were to prevail now, the Bishops of the present day would experience the same fate they had experienced

—710—

at that time. The Royal Declaration which the Petition now prayed to have enforced; was issued not against Bishops, but against Paritans; and that Declaration if now enforced would militate against the Petitioner. He exercised his power of putting questions by virtue of the existing laws, and no Royal Declaration could abrogate those laws. Therefore he trusted their Lordships would not interfere in a manner subversive of those laws. The Petition was founded in sophistry and falsehood, and he was sure their Lordships would not listen to the prayer of it. He had no personal interest in this question; he had no object but that of preserving the Church of country against mischievous doctrines, which went to degrade the Episcopal authority of the country.

Lord HOLLAND declared that he never witnessed a more complete *ignorantia clacchi* than that which prevailed through the whole of the Rev. Prelate's speech, and maintained that he had exercised an unconstitutional abuse of his power, in adopting the course of the examination he did. It was a miserable equivocation to say the Act was no more than question and answer; and still more unjustifiable to say he was authorised by Canons to put such questions, for the Canons were not the law of the land, and the Learned and Rev. Prelate had no right to assume a latitude of discretion which he contended for. The success of every clergyman in the Rev. Lord's Diocese, must depend on the answers given to his questions; and it was absurd to say the questions and answers were mere matters of course. The policy now pursued was to narrow the basis on which the church stood. The same policy had been pursued by Bishop Sheldon in the reign of Charles II. when he said that he should have the pleasure of getting rid of, or converting into lunatics, the persons to whom certain tests were to be put. A policy the very reverse of this was pursued by Burnett, Tillotson, and other eminent churchmen. It was a remarkable circumstance that some clergyman who had been rejected in the Diocese of Peterborough, had gone away and been examined and licensed in other Dioceses. If the practice now complained of was conformable to law, it was a cruel grievance and ought to be altered. A man who conformed to, and explained the 39 Articles, according to their plain meaning, and the doctrines of Scripture, might come to a Bishop; he might be admitted a Deacon, which office, for ever after, placed him under civil disabilities; and obliged him to look up for preferment in the church alone; but on his getting a living in the Diocese of Peterborough, he must be shut out from the same, and from all preferment, because he could not answer all the 37 questions put to him by the Bishop of Peterborough. Then their Lordships must observe that other persons were interested in that living as well as the excluded clergyman—the Crown itself might be interested. He was convinced the Rev. Lord had far exceeded his legal authority; at all events he had exercised it in a manner highly injurious to the peace of the church; and as the doctrines of that church were a part of the law of the land, it was the duty of that House to preserve its peace, by preventing its basis from being narrowed in the way attempted by the Rev. Lord. The grievance could be remedied by Parliament, or by his Majesty.

Lord CALTHORPE could not remain silent on a subject which so deeply involved the peace of the church in which he had been educated, and could never consent to see the rights of that church invaded by such a course as that which had been pursued by the Right Rev. Prelate. He admitted that a great degree of discretion was vested in Bishops; but the conduct of the Right Rev. Prelate, exceeded all the bounds of that discretion.

The Earl of HARROWBY agreed with most of the arguments that had been advanced on this question; he was convinced the Right Rev. Prelate had acted in direct contradiction to the practice of the church (*dear hear*), and to the evangelical doctrines of eminent divines. It was highly impolitic thus to narrow the basis of the church; it was dangerous to the interests of religion; and such an examination as that which the Right Rev. Prelate had pursued, ought not to be pursued. At the same time he did not think it would be expedient to follow up the Petition, after being laid on the table, by an address to the Crown, because he believed that every end would be answered by the discussion of that evening.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought the Petition ought to be laid on the table; but as to the conduct of the Right Reverend Prelate, his opinion was, that he had a right to examine clergymen in order to know what their doctrines were, and that there ought to be a standard of faith in the country. He had an objection, however, to the Petition lying on the table. The Petition was then received.

Lord DACRE presented a similar Petition from another clergyman, named Neville.—Laid on the table.

Lord DACRE said, that in consequence of what fell from the Noble Earl opposite, he should decline moving an address to the Crown; but he should move that the two Petitions should be referred to a Committee of that House.

The LORD CHANCELLOR should oppose this motion.

The Earl of CARNARVON supported the motion, and warmly censured the conduct of the Reverend Prelate, as tending to sow dissension in the church. He was surprised and ashamed to see so many Reverend Prelates sitting on their bench and not saying a word on this question.

Their Lordships now divided on the motion for referring the Petitions to a Committee—

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| Contents | 19 |
| Non contents | 55 |

On the Motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Marriage Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

At half-past nine the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1922.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented several Petitions from Lancashire, against the Licensing Bill.—Referred to the Committee.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR postponed till the 25th instant, his motion relative to the appellant jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. EGERTON presented a petition from certain publicans in the County of Chester, against the Licensing Bill.—Referred to the Committee.

Sir U. BURGH presented a Petition from the Agriculturists of the County of Carlow, in Ireland, praying for protecting duties on the importation of Foreign Butter.—Laid on the table.

The Middlesex County Rates' Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Bakers' Regulation Bill was re-committed to afford an opportunity for introducing several amendments, which were agreed to; and the House having resumed, the Report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

Mr. BENETT (of Wiltshire) presented a Petition from the Tanners and Leather Dealers of Salisbury, praying for the total repeal of the Leather Tax.—Laid on the table.

Lord G. BERESFORD presented a Petition from certain Agriculturists of the County of Waterford, in Ireland, praying protection to the Irish Butter Trade.—Laid on the table.

Mr. CALCRAFT, seeing the Attorney-General in his place, complained that certain returns relative to the Court of Chancery had not been made pursuant to an order of the House.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would inquire into the cause of the order not having been complied with, and endeavour to rectify the matter.

The Petition was then laid on the table.

Mr. BEAUMONT presented a Petition from certain districts in the County of Northumberland, praying relief from the grievances of the Horse Tax.—Laid on the table.

Sir T. ACLAND presented two Petitions from Axminster and Collington, in Devonshire, complaining of Agricultural Distress.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WYNN, after a few observations, moved the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. CHALONER opposed the Bill. In the County of York the people had hitherto acted as one body in the election of Members of Parliament, in the election of County Treasurer, and other subordinate officers. The present Bill would introduce a strange anomaly. It would infringe on the elective franchise of the electors of Yorkshire. He would therefore propose as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. RAMSDEN seconded the amendment. He was of opinion that the sentiments of the Grand Jury at the last Assizes for the County of York, was entitled to the consideration of the House. Out of twenty-one of that Grand Jury, seventeen were then absolutely against the Right Hon. Gentleman's Bill. The other four had then reserved their opinions, but three of them had since declared against it. It was, however, right to state, that one of those who were against the Bill, had since declared in its favour.

Mr. WILBERFORCE would implore the House not to view that question as one of no great importance. It did not regard the County of York only, but the principle of the Bill was to be considered as of a general nature. The object was stated to be to avoid the expense and the tumult of contested elections. The same reasoning would apply to all other counties and places in which there was a contest. He was well acquainted with the principles of liberty, and was sure they would be better supported by bringing a great multitude together.

Mr. WYNN said, that from the speeches of those who had approved of the disfranchisement of the Borough of Grampound, and of transferring the elective franchise to the County of York rather than the neighbouring hundreds, it was clear that they sanctioned that measure on the understanding that a Bill like the present would be brought in to regulate the elections. It was not at that time introduced that they should not incur the risk of throwing out the Bill in the Lords by enumbering it with that regulation. There was not time last Session to proceed with a separate Bill of that nature. It was objected that the Bill infringed on the elective franchise; and it was asked why the same attempt was not made in other countries? The answer was evident; Yorkshire was to have four Members henceforward; and, besides, it contained a larger body of electors, and was a more extensive county than any other. He would ask the House, if it was fit to continue an election which was known to have cost each party 100,000l.? Besides, the number of electors was so great, that no one person could be able to decide the votes. There were 13,830 voters in the West Riding alone. Would not 14,000 electors be quite sufficient to satisfy any man's love for liberty or popularity? If any of the four Members gave offence to a portion of the electors he would have to stand a contest. He would refer to the city of London, in which there was no election without a contest.

Lord NORMANBY opposed the Bill. He had recently presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of the County of York against it, and was persuaded that the sense of the majority of the electors was against it.

Lord NOTHAM supported the Bill.

Mr. S. WORTLEY considered that the majority of the elector was decidedly against the Bill.

Admiral SOTHERON supported the Amendment.

Mr. DENISON and Mr. DUNCAN opposed the Bill.

Mr. H. SUMNER considered, that wherever there was a preponderance of property, there should be representation.

A division then took place, when the numbers were, for the Amendment:—

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| Ayes | 59 |
| Noes | 27 |
| Majority | 32 |

Mr. S. RICE asked if it were intended on the part of Government, to propose any measure with respect to the conduct of the Chief Baron of Ireland.

Mr. PLUNKETT said that he had not yet had an opportunity of seeing the report.

Sir J. NEWPORT deprecated the postponement of the subject to another Session.

POLICE OF IRELAND.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that on rising to move the second reading of the Bill, for regulating the appointment and duties of constables in Ireland, he felt it necessary to explain the nature of the measure, and the evils it was intended to meet. The Police of Ireland was at present garrisoned on under two sets of laws; the one related to the ordinary police of the country—the other to a branch of police appointed in cases of emergency, where an active, vigilant, and powerful body of men was required. In England the office was exercised gratuitously, but the duties were of too serious a nature in Ireland to be exercised without remuneration. The Grand Jury, with whom the appointment lay, were in the habit of nominating one constable and eight subordinates for each county, whose salaries varied from 8l. to 20l. a year. The circumstances under which the laws were executed in Ireland were particularly difficult. In cases of arrest particularly, it did not happen there as here, that the constable was assisted in his duty by the common consent of the people; on the contrary, the indifferent spectators were generally more ready to take part against the execution of the law, than to give their aid to it. There was nothing in the remuneration which he received to counteract those partialities and bearings which he would have to contend with in the execution of his duty. If the House would make the laws respected in Ireland, they must take means that they be executed with impartiality—(hear.) Toward doing this, the first step would be to make the office of constable efficient and respectable—to put persons only into the office who would bestow upon it a character. The main object of the present Bill would be to place the appointment of all subordinate, as well as chief constables in the hands of Government. It had already, for a considerable time, had the appointment of the chief constable—this measure having been done with a view of putting some check upon the subordinate ones. The new mode would be less objectionable than the old, because less liable to abuse. An appointment made by Government as it was more notorious, so would it be more canvassed, and there would therefore be less danger that under persons

should get into that situation. Government too was more responsible, for hitherto there were no means of controlling the acts of Grand Justices. As to the office itself, it was proposed to make a material alteration in its duties. Heretofore constables were often employed in collecting the county taxes. By this Bill they would be confined exclusively to such duties as the preservation of the peace required. With regard to the details of the Bill, it would be for the House to deal with it as it thought fit in the Committee. He had no doubt but that Gentlemen on the other side, whose experience was greater, would make many valuable suggestions which he had overlooked.

Sir HENRY PARNELL entirely concurred in the views which had been taken of the ineffective police of Ireland. It had been a defect with the government of Ireland, not to introduce an efficient police in that country, and he had no hesitation in ascribing a great deal of the lawlessness which disgraced it to that circumstance. There was not in Ireland, in any of the county, any person, who, like the Lord Lieutenants here, were the medium of a direct communication between the county and Government. Hence it was, that when a county became disturbed Government had no official notice of the real state in which it was, until the dilatory process of a county Meeting had been gone through. This was a great defect, and he was of opinion that unless it was remedied, this measure would prove abortive. But one great omission in the Bill was the neglect of the Magistrates, the persons who really wanted reform (hear). Much of the disturbances of Ireland was attributable to the partial manner in which the Magistrates particularly administered the law. It was no unusual thing, that a Magistrate should prevail upon or intimidate the poor of his neighbourhood to cut down his corn; and do other offices of husbandry, for him. The obligation thus conferred called for a reciprocity on his part, and therefore the poor man who did not assist in cutting down the Justice's corn, could have no chance for law against a more favoured one who had been so employed (hear, hear). The consequence was, that the people seeing justice thus perverted, took the law into their own hands, and those offences which the authorities did not visit, they endeavoured to punish by private revenge (hear). The defective police was also a cause of the unproductiveness of the revenue. There was no use in making revenue laws, if there was not an effective police to carry them into execution. It also affected private credit, from the difficulty which the creditor found in putting in force the process of the law. He (Sir H.) was not friendly to the armed police which it seemed to be the Right. Hon. Gent's policy to establish. He would rather suggest the establishment of the Constitutional English constable. With regard to the merits of the plan before the House, it must be self-evident that all its provisions could not be carried into effect. How was it possible for the Government directly to appoint 3,000 baronial constables, 300 or 400 head constables, and as many inspectors? It would follow as a matter of course, that these appointments would degenerate into what is called in Ireland a job. Many Nobleman or Gentleman of large fortune, who had the appointment of constables and the care of the preservation of order of his own county, was to find the Government suddenly discard all those whom he had appointed, would he not be dissatisfied? If 20 or 30 strangers were sent down on his property as officers, to interfere with all his arrangements, would he not be still more disgusted, and probably quit the country and enlarge the list of absentees. The expense of the measure was with him a considerable objection to it. So many head constables at 130l. a year; so many others at 35l. a year; why, in the county which he had the honour to represent, the Queen's County, one of the smallest in Ireland, the expense would be 3,000l. or 4,000l. a year; at present it did not exceed 600l. or 700l. He was still ready to admit that some alteration in the system should be made, though he could not go the length of supporting the present measure.

Mr. PLUNKETT said that with respect to the general principle of the measure, there could be no difference of opinion. His Right Honourable Friend (Sir H. Parnell) had, with a great share of candour, admitted that necessity, but he regretted to find that he was not inclined to agree to the proposition before the House. The system of police in Ireland, or rather the want of system, was miserably defective in every sense. It was sought by the present measure to amend it, and establish a system which would not only abolish crime, but tend to procure obedience to the laws. (hear.) The only alteration that was intended went to take the appointment of county officers from the Grand Jury, and place it in the hands of the Crown. It was not unconstitutional that the Crown, which was the fountain of the Executive, should have the nomination of its own officers. (hear, hear.) Nothing could have been more unfortunate for the preservation of the peace of a county than the mode of leaving to the Grand Juries the appointment of constables. It only gave the power to each Juror of providing for a meritorious servant or some dependant; and among twenty-four members the responsibility was so divided, that to no person could be attached the odium of an improper nomination. The measure, as one of economy, was to be recommended; the whole expense would appear to amount to little more than the cost of the present system. There were 250 baronies in Ireland—

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| Head Constable to each, at a salary of 130 <i>l.</i> a year each | £32,500 |
| Other Constables at 35 <i>l.</i> a year each | 17,500 |
| Four Inspectors at 500 <i>l.</i> a year each | 2,000 |

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| Ten Police Magistrates, a 800 <i>l.</i> a year each | 8,000 |
| The expense of the present system was, of the General Police | 28,001 |
| The Extra Police | 102,113 |
| The Revenue Police | 23,104 |
| Military Assistance | 24,530 |

Though there was a difference of 40,000*l.* in the expense, there would be more than that of value saved in amending the morals of the people. He trusted that there would not be a necessity of making the Bill a perpetual measure, as he would gladly hail the time when it could be dispensed with. (*hear, hear.*)

Sir F. KERRISON supported the Bill.

Sir H. PARNELL explained.

General HART made some observations relative to the conduct of Magistrates.

Mr. S. RICE opposed the measure. He said it was a proposition of a most monstrous nature, unsuited to the character of the Irish people. It would have the effect of turning public opinion from the law, instead of bringing it in its favour. He was convinced, that if the Magistracy of Ireland were purged from the dross in which they were now confined, that they would, under the present law, be equal to support the tranquillity of the country.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, that if he saw this Bill was likely to effect any amelioration of the evils with which Ireland was oppressed, he would not oppose it; but of this he not only saw no probability, but he was persuaded, if it passed into law, it would be attended with the most injurious effects to Ireland. If there were instances in proof, that the present mode of appointing Magistrates, when properly and cautiously conducted, was productive of the most salutary effects, why now abandon and diverge from the former system for the purpose of putting in experiment, what he thought, a system which would have a most pernicious tendency? He was authorized by several respectable Magistrates to say, that if this Bill passed into a law, they would feel themselves degraded by the appointment of salaried Magistrates to supply their defects, and would throw up their Commissions. Why not assimilate the system of police in both countries; This would be the course most beneficial to Ireland. Though he felt a warm love for his country, which was the noblest passion that could animate the breast of any man, yet from the hour this Bill should pass into a law, he would feel himself painfully compelled to say, Ireland was no longer his country.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said that the principles upon which the Right Honourable Baronet opposed the Bill, were not sufficient to remove the impression on his mind of the necessity of the present measures. Before he proceeded to advert to the provisions of the Bill, he wished to state his concurrence in the measure suggested by the Member for the King's County (Sir H. Parnell). There was no connection at present between the subordinate officers of police and the Government. There was no person responsible for the respectability of the Magistracy, and who could supply Government with useful information. A connecting link, similar to the Lord Lieutenant in England, was necessary in Ireland, and he entirely agreed with the Honourable Member as to the utility of such an officer. He was aware that a reformation of the Magistracy in Ireland was a matter of extreme difficulty; and he feared a thorough reformation was impracticable; for reform as they might, it would still be defective, in consequence of the number of absentees. He knew some parts of Ireland, in which, for the space of 20 or 30 miles, there was not a single resident Magistrate, in consequence of the number of absentees. In such districts, it was impossible justice could be obtained, unless by travelling 30 miles. He advised his Right Hon. Friend, the Secretary for Ireland, if the Bill went into Committee, not to take an unlimited power of appointing stipendiary Magistrates, but in cases where the Magistrates were absent, or on the recommendation of the other Magistrates of the district. He wished to give the Lord Lieutenant the power of appointing stipendiary Magistrates only in cases of rare emergency. Now as to the amelioration of the police system, it was acknowledged on both sides of the House that something was necessary to be done. For the purpose of administering the laws, there were now in that county 21,000 regular troops, and 4,000 yeomanry, a strong proof that some permanent system was necessary. In one county, within the last two years, there were no less than 26 murders committed; and up to the present moment, only one of the murderers was brought to justice. These were strong proofs of the necessity of some efficient police measure. It was said as an argument against the Bill, that it would be productive of considerable expense, but it was at the same time forgotten, that a more efficient police would render the maintenance of so many troops unnecessary, and consequently cause a reduction of expense in that department. He thought it impossible to assimilate the appointment of constable to both

countries. He implored the House not to discourage any plan likely to ameliorate the state of the police in Ireland. This measure should not be discussed as a party question. All should be animated by a desire to promote any system likely to remove the evils of that country; but it should be borne in mind, that before the severe measures now exercised could be dispensed with, than before the Constitution of England could be introduced into that country, first a system of police must be established, which would give it an equal, unvarying, and impartial administration of justice.

Mr. ABERCROMBY said, though he admitted two principles; first, that the Magistracy of Ireland was defective; and, secondly, that the higher and middling orders were taught to look up to Government for protection, rather than to themselves, and consequently that some remedial measure was necessary, yet though reluctantly, he opposed the present Bill. He thought the best mode of ameliorating the the present system would be by purging the Magistracy. This would be the most effectual reformation which could take place. It was idle to talk of Government not being able to acquire information, when they possessed the most ample means. It was monstrous to introduce the present Bill without first trying the last and most constitutional remedy, that of purging the present Magistracy. The Bill would place the Magistrates under the control of the constables, by depriving them of any authority over them, and making the Government the source to which they should refer on every occasion. It would also have the effect of creating a low jobbing Magistracy, leagued with the constables. He believed this pernicious and obnoxious measure emanated from the Marquis Wellesley was pursuing in India, was like that which Bonaparte was pursuing in Europe; but he believed the present measure afforded a stronger parallel.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said that there was but one feeling as to the inadequacy of the existing system, and that some new measure was necessary. He thought the Bill underwent sufficient consideration to induce the House to suffer it to be committed. The debate now seemed to have rather assumed the shape of a debate in Committee than a debate on the principle of the Bill. A clear understanding of the Bill would be best attained by discussing its details in Committee, when it would appear in the best form for seeing more distinctly the difference which existed between both sides of the House. He disclaimed that it was a party measure; and on the part of his Right Hon. Friend he could say, that his object in bringing in the Bill was not to increase his patronage. He recommended an abstinence from discussion till after the details of the Bill were considered in Committee. For his own part he could see no measure more likely to remove the evils of the existing police system in Ireland than the present Bill.

Lord ALTHORP saw no reason why he was not justified in stating his objections to the principle of the Bill on the second reading, for it could receive no modification in the Committee which could reconcile him to a measure so objectionable in every shape in which it could possibly be considered. The Noble Lord then commented on some of the principal provisions of the Bill, and said he thought them highly objectionable. He particularly deprecated the unconstitutional power which it gave to the Lord Lieutenant. In his opinion such a Bill ought not to be adopted in any free country.

Mr. C. GRANT after some preliminary observations expressed his regret that he could not support the Bill, consistently with the duty which he owed to Ireland and to himself. He felt himself obliged to oppose not only the details of the Bill but the general principle upon which it was founded. He was most willing to admit the axiom that the great object of Government was to see that justice was duly administered. But care must be had that in attaining this great object other interests were not sacrificed. There were in a free government most important interests which ought not to be violated. Before the present measure was resorted to he wished to ask why some system less objectionable in its nature was not tried? (*hear, hear.*) This Bill, if adopted by the House, would go to place the whole of Ireland under an armed police, subject to the immediate control of the Lord Lieutenant. (*hear, hear.*) Such a measure was altogether at variance with the principles of a free Government. The Right Hon. Gentleman then commented in detail on the organization of the Magistracy in Ireland, observing that while there were some Magistrates in that country whose conduct was highly reprehensible, there were others who had never abused the important trust reposed in them. After urging some arguments upon this point, he proceeded to observe, that the measure now proposed ought not to be adopted till it was satisfactorily proved to the House that every plan of a character more analogous to the principles of the Constitution had been tried and found inefficient. He was well aware that two years ago the revision of the Magistracy was in contemplation, and he would now ask why this Bill had been introduced before the result of that revision was known? He conjured the House to consider well the nature of this measure. It was one which not only affected Ireland, but might vital-

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 713 -

ly effect England also; for, if the principle was once established with respect to one part of the empire, what was to prevent its being acted upon in another? The Right Hon. Gentleman then contended that the necessity of the Bill might be obviated by a measure which should make the Grand Jury more strict in the discharge of their duty; particularly as regarded the appointment of constables, who ought always to be men of unexceptionable character. He denied that there was in the Irish people an invariable determination to oppose the law. It was a well-known fact that, in some cases, one or two constables had taken the leaders of riotous gangs, and carried them off in custody, from the midst of hundreds of their adherents. (*hear, hear.*) He deprecated the adoption of any system for Ireland that was not to be adopted for England; and he particularly deprecated the present system, because it was one which went to encourage espionage in every part of the country. (*cheers.*) He was glad to hear the Bill designated in the terms it deserved, as a disgrace to the British Constitution. (*repeat & cheers.*) It appeared to him that it involved the greatest reflection that could possibly be cast on the gentry of Ireland by the extraordinary power it vested in stipendiary Magistrates and constables, with the Lord Lieutenant at their head. The Right Honourable Gentleman here enumerated the different appointments which the Bill gave to the Lord Lieutenant, and maintained that such an extent of patronage went directly to break down the principles of the Constitution. (*cheers.*) In conclusion, he entreated the House to reject the Bill, if they were determined to do their duty, not only to Ireland, but to the British Empire. (*cheers.*)

Mr. R. MARTIN supported the motion.

Sir N. COLTHURST said the present system of police was incapable of being reformed. He gave the Bill his cordial support.

Mr. GRATTAN was of opinion that other measures less unconstitutional might be introduced. He did not approve of the stipendiary police appointed under the Peace Preservation Bill. He knew them to have been the authors of riots and disturbances in some parts of Ireland.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD would vote for the Bill but disapproved of some of the clauses.

Mr. BROUGHAM said the lateness of the hour prevented him from troubling the House at any length, and the unanswered and unanswerable speech of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Grant,) saved him from the necessity. He had no local knowledge of the circumstances which the Bill was meant to remedy, but was anxious that the people of Ireland should know that constitutional questions, touching that kingdom, were not left to gentlemen only who were immediately connected with it. He saw no benefit that could arise from allowing that Bill to go into a Committee. If there was any obscurity in it, and if light were to be thrown on it in a Committee, he would adopt the Noble Marquess's suggestion, and go into a Committee. But the object of the Bill was very clear. The police of Ireland was to be, in perpetuity chosen by the Executive Government, and to be under the superintendence of officers appointed by the Government, independent of any control by the local Magistracy, with whom they were to be connected—not co-ordinate with them, but even, as his Right Hon. Friend had clearly shown, superior to them; so far, that if the stipendiary chief constable differed from the country Magistrate, the police were to obey the former. He objected to the second reading of the Bill, because he objected to the principle, to the detail, and to the whole measure. The Hon. Gentlemen who vote for the Bill, say it was agreed on by all that the present system of Magistracy and of police was bad, and therefore they say the Bill ought not to be objected to. But he relied on the authority of his Right Hon. Friend, that the Magistracy was not incurably bad. He would ask if any English Gentleman would accept the commission of the peace under the degrading and disgraceful condition attempted to be imposed on the Irish gentlemen by that Bill, by giving to Government the appointment of constables over whom the Magistrates would have no control. He objected also to the clause in the Bill, which enabled the Judge to levy money for the payment of the police after the Grand Jury refused to assess it. It was stated that one county was tranquillised by the exertions of a Noble Magistrate. Why was not that example imitated in other counties? or why was there not evidence that such a thing was impossible? He objected to the Bill, because it was expensive, although that was his least objection. He objected to it because it was unconstitutional, because it was perilous, because it was unnecessary, and last of all, and most particularly, because it was to be perpetual. He therefore moved as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD and Mr. GRANT explained.

Mr. CAREW objected to the Bill.

Mr. DOMINICK BROWNE said he could not agree in the principle or in the details of the Bill.

Lord EBRINGTON strongly opposed the Bill.

The gallery was then cleared for a division. The numbers were—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| For the Second Reading..... | 111 |
| Against it..... | 55 |

Majority 56

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY postponed the Corn Importation Bill report to Monday.

Mr. RICE gave notice of a motion for the 18th inst. on the subject of the Eleventh Report of the Commissioners on Courts of Justice in Ireland.

The further consideration of the Report on the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill was postponed to Thursday next.

Mr. MARTIN moved the third reading of the Ill Treatment of Cattle Bill.

Mr. MONCK moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. SCARLETT and Mr. HOLFORD wished the Bill to be withdrawn.

The gallery was cleared for a division, but the Bill was read the third time without a division.

The House adjourned at half past one o'clock.

Prison Discipline.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Yesterday (June 3) the Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The great hall was at an early hour filled by a respectable assemblage; the majority of which, amounting to nearly 1,000, was composed of elegantly dressed females; a large proportion were of the Society of Friends.

His Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER took the Chair.

The Secretary read the Report of the last year's proceedings of the Committee, which commenced by congratulating the Society on the public interest which the subject of prison discipline now excited, and that whatever difference existed as to the expediency of particular plans, the subject of prison government daily became more fully recognised, and justly appreciated. It had, however, been contended, as the end of punishment was to deter, that if the reformatory measures which the Society recommended were even morally efficacious on the criminal, they would be injurious to the community at large, by weakening the terrors of imprisonment, and rendering gaols desirable habitations. The Committee would not in a Report enter into any lengthened refutation of those opinions at that opportunity; but they declared they had been greatly misunderstood when it was supposed that they desired to introduce "comfort" into gaols. They had ever contended that corrective discipline ought to be the leading feature in prison management; that the punishment of the offender must be the first step, as well for his own interests as for an example to others, and that he must be made to feel that personal suffering, as far as was consistent with humanity and the character of his offence, would inevitably attend the violation of the laws. But they were fully convinced that the prevention of crime could never be effected by the influence of fear alone; and, in proof of this fact, they appealed to the history of every Christian and civilised country, and in no instance would it be seen that unmixed severity of punishment had effected the suppression of crime. The system recommended by the Society did not, as had been asserted, operate to divest punishment of its terrors, but it went to provide a classification to such an extent as to prevent that corrupt association which was one of the strongest propensities of the vicious. The system steadily enforced hard labour, useful employment, religious instruction, spare diet, occasional solitary confinement, and habitual restraint. The Report contended that this system did not possess such powerful attractions as to render the residence in a gaol the object of desire to the guilty; and the evidence of facts proved that these plans were held in perfect abhorrence by criminals of every description. The Report proceeded to detail the alterations that had been effected in many gaols, and the very extensive introduction of the "discipline mills" which had invariably confirmed the advantages of that species of prison labour which they felt persuaded would in future be regarded as indispensable in every house of correction. The Report then adverted to the Bill before Parliament for amending the prison laws, and spoke of the general tenor and spirit of the measure as being in the highest degree excellent, but said that the want of space and the imperfect construction of a great number of gaols would prevent it being in every instance fully carried into execution. For a measure so beneficial, however, the Committee felt that the grateful thanks of the country were due to his Majesty's Government, and they considered that its enactment would reflect honour on the Legislature.

the Magistracy, and the people of England. A kindred spirit of benevolence has been excited on the Continent; and at Paris, Geneva, Bern, Turin, and St. Petersburg, and several towns in Russia, Ladies' Associations had been formed in imitation of those in England, and with great success. In Ireland the progress of prison improvement, the introduction of education and labour in gaols, had been extensive, and productive of the best effects. Gaol fees had been abolished there. In Spain general and important alteration had been made, and the Cortes had enacted that no prisoners should be confined in any subterranean apartments not visited by the light of day, and that no chains should on any occasion be used; and the dark dreary and unventilated dungeons of the Inquisition, with their chains and tortures, had been destroyed and abolished. The Report concluded some voluminous details by an appeal to the public for support in their undertakings, and though their own country would have their first exertions, yet that they would but ill discharge their duty as men and as Christians, were they to confine them to their own shores, and not endeavour to extend the principles of justice and humanity to every nation which the hand of Providence might enable them to reach.

Mr. BOOTLE WILBRAHAM moved that the report should be received and printed.

Mr. F. BUXTON seconded the motion, and entered into a review of the state of prison discipline ten years ago, which he described as a system which was calculated, by a speedy and most effectual process, to make good men bad, and bad men worse, and which turned out every inmate of a gaol a more confirmed and skilful enemy of society than when he went into it. If the object had been not to increase but to diminish crime, there never could have been a more preposterous system established to accomplish that object than that under which the prisons were governed at that period. The merciful object of above twenty Acts of Parliament was to reform the prisoner, and to prevent the repetition of crime. What was the cause of the crime? Evil Company, it might be answered; and to effect a reform in the morals of the criminal, the way adopted was to place him in the midst of worse company than possibly could have been collected together on the outside of the prison. Another cause of crime was idleness; and to cure such a delinquent he was sentenced to nine or twelve months idleness amongst men still more idle and corrupt than himself. Was it not next to impossible that a prisoner so placed should not get more matured in iniquity and increased in guilt, every hour that he was surrounded by such idle and corrupting associates? for in no situation was the spirit of proselytism more fierce than in a gaol. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by taking a review of the progress that had been made by the Society, which he congratulated that their measures would be spread abroad, and that with their principles they were likely to be put in practice throughout the civilized world.

The Report which had been received with much applause, was agreed to unanimously.

Lord SUFFIELD rose to move a Resolution to the effect, that the Meeting denied that the system advocated by this Society was one which tended to strip the gaol of its terrors; and they asserted that example proved that a well-regulated gaol had no attractions for the thief. His Lordship commenced by complaining of the calumnies and misrepresentations which had been heaped upon the measures of the society, and he proceeded to contend that their system of discipline was the best for obtaining that great end, the prevention of crime. They admitted that punishment was requisite for that purpose, but their great rule, which should never be forgotten, was, that the punishment should be just enough to prevent a repetition of the offence, and no further: all beyond that was unjustifiable. It was one great object of the society to take away all unwholesome circumstances or regulations from gaols; for what good could be obtained by the infliction of the typhus fever or any other disease on criminal, by placing them under such circumstances as would have such a tendency. Those who had objected that the Society would give the inmates of gaols every comfort, excepting Turkey carpets, had objected in ignorance, and continued their opposition in obstinacy. The Society wished, by a plan of unrelenting discipline, to deprive the prisoners of the comforts of idleness by giving them hard work, and would deprive the debauched and depraved of the comforts of depraved habits and associations, by classification, and giving them active employment. His Lordship entered into a long and able defence of the Society, from an attack made upon its principles in the *EDINBURGH REVIEW*, which denied their criterion of the system, the return of the number of prisoners, to be a true criterion, and asserted, that though their system tended to reform the individual, it failed in the great object of deterring others. He denied that the system did fail in this object; but said that, from the small number of prisons in which the system had been introduced for any length of time, it was not possible yet to offer any returns in evidence; and at present the Society had to rely principally upon the return of the number of recommitments, which we understood his Lordship to say were the year before last at Brixton (as one instance) 190, and that, during the present year, they were only 80. The system set up by the Reviewer in opposition to the reformatory system of So-

ciety, was one quite horrible. It was to deprive gaols of all happiness, and to make gaols places which could only be regarded with affright. His Lordship denied that cruelty could in any way operate beneficially upon prisoners. He observed that, in the treatment of insane persons, the excessive punishment hitherto used had been found unnecessary, and instead of a course of severity, a course of treatment to encourage any sane train of mind or thought was adopted. So in prisons, he said, the system should be to encourage and promote the sound state of the mind that would tend to make it useful to the community.

The Hon. GREY BENNET second the motion in a long speech, in which he instanced the Bristol gaol as one formed upon the system that went to make prisons objects of horror. In this gaol, which had long existed to the disgrace of that town, the prisoners were placed in tiers over each other, with three or four beds one over the other; and the keeper had informed him, that when he opened the trap-door to let up the prisoners from beneath, the stench which arose from the confined wretches was such as could not for some minutes be borne. The prison itself was under water; the cold in the subterranean apartments, was extreme, and the general state by the prison such as to place the prisoners in hourly and momentary torture. Was not the infliction of the dirt and pain of such a system enough to deter the prisoners from returning? Yet what was the fact? The returns of prisoners was 40 per cent. Let the advocates of such a system turn to the examples of the prisons conducted under the improved reformatory discipline, and they would see that the returns were only upon an average three four, and six per cent.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. COKE, of Norfolk, in moving the third Resolution, took shame to himself for having so little attended to the objects of this Society. So circumstanced, he should not detain them with uselessly recommending a Society with the merits of which they were better acquainted than he was. It certainly should have his cordial support.

Lord NUGENT, in seconding this Resolution, took a view of the advantages developed by the adoption of the plan among the nations of the Continent, and observed that the glory which had been acquired by the potentates who had patronised it was greater than that which the purple of Royalty conferred, and would survive the duration of the brow which was decked with the Imperial diadem. The recollection of it would confer honour upon their memories, after all their more glaring honours had passed into oblivion—(applause.) He strongly recommended to the Meeting the support of the plan for the reform of juvenile offenders, which could not be extended without the supply of more adequate funds. The Noble Lord concluded by bearing testimony to the advantage of the plan of the Society from his own observation in the gaol near his residence (Aylesbury.)

Mr. WILBERFORCE strongly enforced the necessity of supporting the plan for the reformation of juvenile offenders; and as a proof of its necessity, he had heard from his Hon. Friend (Mr. Bennet), who had taken so honourable and active interest in this cause, that at the late Sessions gaol delivery, no less than 150 boys were then let loose on the public, without any means of support, and who would almost of necessity return to bad society, and consequently to a life of depredation—(hear, hear.) This dreadful evil might be obviated by securing some temporary asylum for the reception of such persons until means of subsistence could be procured for them. The old prisons were, in fact, coverts for crime—(hear, hear); and the success which attended the reformatory system, and particularly under the exertions of Mrs. Fry, were, he would contend, above all praise—(hear, hear.)

The Earl of BLESINGTON, in seconding the fourth Resolution, bore testimony to the great advantages which had resulted from the system of prison discipline, and was particularly grateful for its introduction into Ireland.

Lord CALTHROPE, in proposing the fifth Resolution, strongly enforced the necessity of extending the subscription for providing an adequate asylum for juvenile offenders, and took occasion to praise the magistracy of the country, who were the best auxiliaries in the discharge of their arduous functions in the efforts of this Society, the objects of which were to withdraw the criminal from the temptation of vice and ignorance, and to subject them, while in confinement, to that species of moral correction which was best calculated to restore him as a fit member of society.

Mr. HOARE, in seconding this Resolution, remarked, that in the year 1815, the attention of a society of a few individuals was called to juvenile offenders, and now their spirit had been transferred to the regions of Siberia, and the provinces of Mexico, where it had diffused the widest benefits—(hear.) It was not to be expected that arguments would not be started against the plan of such an institution as this. Some had said that its principle was an interference with the business of the magistracy, but experience had refuted such an opinion, and shown that in practice they had been the best auxiliaries of the Magistrates, by becoming as it were a centre of communication, in collecting for them a

variety of interesting information which generally led to the moral improvement of many of the most helpless classes of society. He then defended the mode of discipline adopted by the Society, and said that it possessed enough of wholesome terror to deter the criminal, while it was divested of all those wanton and unnecessary inflictions which rather hardened the offender than reformed his vicious habits. In conclusion, he lamented the inadequacy of the funds to make the asylum for the reformation of juvenile offenders properly serviceable.—(hear, hear.)

Dr. LUSHINGTON, in proposing the 6th Resolution, expatiated on the advantages of this Society, and asserted its indispensable necessity for the community at large.—(hear, hear.) The clearest proof of the inefficacy of the old system of prison discipline was to be found in the augmentation of the number of criminals, in proportion with the accumulation of vice and profligacy which had been supposed to prevail in those abodes of misery. But though the discipline had been reformed generally, much yet remained to be done by this Society—look, for instance, at the recent disclosure respecting Ilchester gaol.—(hear, hear.) There was indeed the infliction of torture, and that torture perpetrated for two or three years without being discovered by the visiting magistrates. Who ever before heard of a gaoler and surgeon combining to inflict the torture of a blister upon a wretched prisoner whom they deemed refractory?—(hear, hear.) He fully concurred in the value of such a society to that of the magistracy of the country. To understand these gaols, required as it were an apprenticeship to the trade; and the magistracy could not be expected to have acquired in a moment the best means of ascertaining the management of a prison. It was by some people asserted that in gaols so much terror should be used, as, by the force of that terror alone, would prevent the re-appearance of the same criminal. There was a great error in such an opinion, and its adoption would lead to the most revolting consequences. Their system proceeded upon a more rational plan, and was consequently attended suitable success; it united salutary punishment with the reformation of the offender.—(hear, hear.) Society had, in fact, no right to act otherwise; every step beyond that principle was wrong and unjust. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman declared his gratification at the success which attended the labours of that Society at home and abroad.—(applause.)

Mr. RANDOLPH (of the American Congress) came forward to second this Resolution, and was received with great applause. He said that he rose more as a matter of form to take a part in their proceedings; but certainly with feelings warmly alive to the value of their Society, and most anxious to see its benefits widely diffused throughout the world.—(applause.) Allusion had been made to the interest which America had taken in the adoption of system. The reform of felons, and the diffusion of education, was a noble rivalry to pursue; and if, as he trusted it would be, the emulation was continued, all combinations, merely for punishment would soon become supererogatory.—(hear, hear.) He cordially thanked the Meeting for the attention which they had paid him.—(applause.)

On the motion of Lord Suffield, seconded by Mr. Randolph, thanks were then voted to the Royal Chairman, who, in acknowledging them, declared the deep interest he felt in the objects of the Society, pointed at the facts which interested the progress of their labours, and refuted the arguments of their opponents; and earnestly hoped that a more adequate subscription would enable them to proceed with the great and necessary work of the reformation of juvenile offenders.

The meeting separated at four o'clock. Several subscriptions were entered into by the company for the promotion of the objects of the meeting.

Shipping.

Captain Westphall is appointed to command the JUPITER, of 50 guns fitting at Plymouth for the conveyance of Mr. Canning to India.

The ALBION, of 74 guns, Captain RAGGETT, is ordered to be paid off at Portsmouth, and then prepared for re-commission, and Sir William Hoste appointed to the command.

The ALLIGATOR, 26 guns, Captain T. Alexander, C. B. at Woolwich, is fitting for the East Indies.—*Hull Advertiser*, May 31.

The SLANEY, 20 gun sloop, Captain H. Stanhope, arrived on Monday from the Brazil station. She left Buenos Ayres 29th of January; Rio de Janeiro, 7th of March; Bahia, 4th April; and Pernambuco, 12th of April. The intelligence from Bahia, Pernambuco, &c., confirm the former reports of the determination of the inhabitants of those places to be independent of the mother country. The SLANEY came into harbour on Tuesday to be paid off. Her officers and crew have signified their desire to contribute a day's pay towards the relief of the distressed in Ireland.—*Portsmouth Paper*.

Military Promotions.

LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1822.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 31, 1822.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet William Fawkener Chetwynd, from half-pay 15th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Bethel Walroud, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

2d Ditto—To be Captains—Lieutenant Thomas Marten, by purchase, vice Milligan, who retires; Captain Arthur Chichester, from half-pay 2d West India Regiment, vice Francis Ujjohn, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

To be Lieutenants, by purchase—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Charles Bulkely, vice Nicholson, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Richard Hort, vice Marten.

To be Cornets and Sub-Lieutenants—John Potter Macqueen, Gent. by purchase, vice Bulkely; Ensign Felix Vaughan Smith, from half-pay 60th Foot, by purchase, vice Hort; Lieutenant Charles J. Baillie Hamilton, from the 51st Foot, vice Courtenay Philipps, who exchanges.

3d Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant James Hadden to be Captain, by purchase, vice Tiede, who retires.

10th Light Dragoons—Captain William Drummond, from half-pay 1st West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice John Gurwood, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Cornet John Thomas Perceval, from the half-pay of the 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice James Talbot, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

32d Regiment of Foot—Captain Lord Schomberg Kerr, from half-pay 5th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hugh Harrison, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

37th Ditto—Lieutenant John Merton Stewart, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice East, appointed to the 58th Foot.

62d Ditto—Captain John Hewett, from half-pay 68th Foot, to be Captain, vice George Young, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

64th Ditto—Captain James Arthur Butler, from half-pay 80th Foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas Cox Kirby, who exchanges.

58th Ditto—Captain Hinton East, from the 37th Foot, to be Captain, vice Baldwin, who retires.

71st Ditto—Lieutenant William Crosbie Hanson, to be Captain, without purchase, vice W. A. Grant, deceased.

74th Ditto—Lieutenant George Lord Bingham, from the 8th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted.

80th Ditto—Lieutenant George Mason, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Harpur, promoted.

81st Ditto—Captain Philip C. Taylor, to be Major, by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted in the 2d West India Regiment.

2d West India Regiment—Major William Sutherland, from the 88th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice O'Hara, who retires.

Hospital Staff.—Dr. James Forbes, Physician to the Forces and Brevet Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, vice Menzies, deceased.

Memorandum.—The appointment of Major-General Henry Elliott, from the late 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Colonel of the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, as stated in the GAZETTE of 12th January last, has not taken place.

London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers.—Cornet Andrew Spottiswoode to be Lieutenant, vice Dyneley, resigned; Octavius Wigram, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Spottiswoode.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.—To be Deputy Lieutenants—The Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgeman, Viscount Newport; Francis Lawley, Esq.; Francis Benyon Hackel, Esq.; Hyla Holden, Esq.

Warwickshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Lieutenant William Dilke to be Captain, vice Spooner, resigned; Cornet John Welchman Whately to be Lieutenant, vice Dilke, promoted.

[This Gazette also notifies the appointment of Edmund Lodge, Esq. as Norray King of Arms; George Frederick Betz, Esq. as Lancaster Herald; James Polinson, Esq. as Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms; and of Richard Pearse, Esq. as Consul for Hanover, at St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall.]

Fashion and Table Talk.

London, Tuesday, June 4, 1822.

Yesterday about half-past one o'clock, the KING left town, in his travelling carriage for Windsor Lodge.

The Duke of YORK left town yesterday for Oatlands, where his Royal Highness will remain during the Ascot Heath Races. His Royal Highness will have dinner parties daily during the time. A waggon load of ice has been sent from London there for the occasion.

Sunday the Prince and Princess of DENMARK attended Divine Service at Whitehall Chapel.

Mrs. SALMON, Miss D. TRAVIS, and Miss STEPHENS are engaged for the Grand Musical Festival at Hereford, which is to take place in September.

Baron QUINTELA and family arrived from Lisbon in the last packet. This Nobleman is one of the richest individuals in Portugal.

Arrivals at Merat's Hotel, Clifford street.—Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and family, Hon. Mr. Mrs. and Miss Lumley Saville, and Mrs. and Misses Barretts. *Departures*—Mrs. Dawson and family, Mr. Brigstock, Hon. Mrs. W. Ponsonby, and Harvey Clarke, Esq. for the Continent.

Vauxhall.—Vauxhall Gardens opened last night under a new proprietorship and management, the result of which was a great accession of novelty and improvement. We are extremely glad of this change, because the extinction of this place of summer amusement would make a strange gap in our English notions of legitimate entertainment. "States and Kingdom," as STERNE very wisely observes, "have their periods of declension," and so have places of entertainment; and until the announcement of the transfer of these gardens to the present proprietors, we were alarmed in an apprehension that they were following the fate of Troy and Carthage; with this difference—that instead of sitting upon the site of Vauxhall Gardens to contemplate ruins, we anticipated its occupation by several rows of snug 5th and 6th-rate houses for the accommodation of gentlemen who take a walk into the City, or west end of town offices, for their especial amusement, and return in the evening. By the spirited exertions now making we trust that a catastrophe so afflicting to visitors from the country, young ladies who have just escaped from boarding school, and steady and respectable families, who make it a point to muster all their friends and collaterals to enjoy the same in sober gaiety once a season, will be avoided. The Managers have certainly blended the old and steady features of the place with much pleasant novelty, to effect a renovation of favour for an amusement which is so unique, and yet for the season so natural. The orchestra last night was most tastefully and brilliantly and illuminated; the bands and performers were nearly as usual, as also the style of song—the only thing to which we demur, as we think greater alteration in the latter is desirable. The singers were Miss TUNSTALL, Miss GRADDON, Miss NOEL, Mr. C. TAYLOR, Mr. COLLYER, and Mr. CLARKE. A song by Mr. TAYLOR, allusive to the alterations was piquant and pleasant. Mrs. BLAND was unfortunately absent from illness. But her loss was compensated by the appearance of a young lady, Miss GRADDON, who sang here for the first time. She has a good voice, with considerable power and flexibility. The following are amongst the principal novelties: The Heptaplaste-soptron, or fancy reflective Proscenium, with ornamental draperies, lined entirely with looking-glass, exhibiting a fountain of real water, illuminated revolving pillars, palm trees, serpents, foliage, &c. Four new Cosmoramas, constructed in various parts of the garden. An original whole-length transparent Portrait of his MAJESTY, in his Coronation robes, painted. The illuminated Colonnade newly decorated with carved and painted flowers, fruit, and foliage. An Exhibition of excellent Parisian rope-dancing, by LONGUEMARE and family. A Phantasmagoria, with original figures.—All these went off with great satisfaction to the spectators, except the Phantasmagoria, owing simply to the defect of being exhibited so low, that a few people in front alone could witness it: this defect however, we are informed, will be immediately rectified. The sevenfold reflecting optical delusion, with a long name, was beautifully fanciful and striking, and claimed general admiration. It appears to us like that of Covent-garden, to be a hint collected from the Kaleidoscope. We cannot conclude without giving great praise to the extreme beauty of the Fire Works; and the younger LONGUEMARE trod the lofty and ambitious path of Madame SAQUI with much grace and self-possession. Upon the whole, the evening passed off with great satisfaction; and we may add, that the gardens were at once very genteelly and numerous attended. The bill of fare is priced, and the prices appear to us to be very moderate. The wine is certainly very superior to the olden time. Looking, therefore, at the fineness of the weather, and the attraction of so much novelty, we can scarcely doubt that the season will turn out at once pleasant to the public and profitable to the proprietors.

Drury Lane.—Mr. KEAN took his benefit at this Theatre last night under circumstances which do honour to his personal character. He had announced that the profits should be appropriated to the relief the suffering poor in Ireland. We regret, however, to be obliged to state that there was not that overflow which might have been expected from the

talents of the performer and his signal generosity. The performance commenced with a scene MASSINGER's play of *The Roman Actor*, well known in the closet, but a stranger to the stage. Paris, a celebrated Roman actor in the time of DOMITIAN, is accused of libelling the great and corrupting the morals of the people. He is summoned before the shadow of a Senate, which existed at this period, and defends his profession and himself in a strain of independence worthy of better times, and with much of the eloquent energy of his illustrious contemporary JUVENAL. There is in the scene however, neither passion nor character. It affords merely a fine exercise in declamation—little inferior to the speech of *Marc Antony*, and with some few and slight exceptions, the lessons of what may be called frantic eloquence, was admirably given by Mr. KEAN. But, notwithstanding the merit of the scene, which has much of the force of MASSINGER, without his harshness, and was written by that poet, no doubt, *con amore*, there is, at present, a total want of *apropos*, which takes much from its interest. This "Prelude" was succeeded by the play of *The Mountaineers*, in which Mr. KEAN played *Octavian*. His performance of this non-descript personage was marked by touches of tenderness and bursts of sensibility—and his recognition of *Florant* was indeed an agony of joy. The rest of the characters were very tolerably performed. There was a silly call for KEAN when the curtain dropped. This folly must be the work of enemies—for nothing can be more injurious to the person it would affect to applaud.

Law Report.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1822.

The Rev. James Cradock came up to be heard on his petition to be discharged, and was opposed by Mr. Heath for Miss Martin.

The insolvent was examined by Mr. Heath. His father was John Cradock, a tailor, in Winchester. He (the insolvent) was baptized and generally known by the name of James Cradock. Being asked whether he ever went by any other name, he appealed to the Court to know whether he were bound to answer. The Court desired him to answer the question. He had used the name of Abraham de Carrier for commercial purposes, but not generally. He dropped it five or six years ago, just before his bankruptcy. He was declared a bankrupt by the name of Cradock. There was no dividend under the commission, all his property being wasted in the expenses. His property at the time was worth 1,000l. He did not obtain his certificate. He was ordained by the present Bishop of Bath and Wells, and produced, at the time of his ordination, the regular testimonials. He had contracted to pay 25,000l. for the purchase of a church-living; 20,000l. in advance, and to give a bond for 20,000l. conditioned for the payment of the remainder of the purchase-money and the performance of covenants. "Pray, Sir, were you at the time worth 20,000 pence?" "I was worth the property I gave up under my bankruptcy." In the year 1808 he was Chaplain on board of the SAINT GEORGE, but he had quite forgotten whether he drew any bills on Mr. Light, a navy agent, or whether he provided for them. He never took the benefit of the Insolvent Act but once—that was in the year 1819. He petitioned again about two years ago, but did not proceed; at that time he was in custody five months for a debt of 395l. due to Miss Martin, for board and lodging, and wine, and borrowed money. The debt was contracted in the years 1816 and 1817, but was omitted in his schedule when he was discharged under the act in 1819. After he had filed his Petition in 1820, he procured his discharge from prison by giving Miss Martin a warrant of attorney for the debt.

The Court said the insolvent's present insolvency was not owing to misfortune, but to his own misconduct in omitting to return a creditor for a considerable sum in his former schedule, to the truth of which he had sworn; his petition must therefore be dismissed.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1822.

WAKELLING & PIGGOTT, KEMP, AND COTTON.

This was an action by an attorney's clerk for a libel in imputing to him the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury. The defendant Kemp was clerk, and Cotton was steward to a Benefit Society, called the United Friendly Society; and Piggott was the printer of the libel, of which the others were said to be the authors. It appeared that the plaintiff had been a member of the Society, and had represented that he was of the age of 25, and having fallen sick, he applied to the society for the usual allowance, which they refused to make, on the ground that he had falsely represented himself to be 23 years old, and that he was a merchant's clerk instead of an attorney's clerk. These being the qualifications, no person being admitted to the Society who was not above twenty years of age, and who was an attorney's clerk. The plaintiff summoned the defendants at Worship-street, and they were compelled to pay the allowance, the plaintiff swearing that he was of the proper age. The defendants afterwards published a hand-bill, stating the circumstances of the case, and accusing the plaintiff of perjury. It appeared that the latter had proceeded against the defendant by indictment, on which occasion Piggott was a witness, under a promise that he should be saved harmless. The case was given up against Piggott, and all the facts being left to the jury, they found for the plaintiff—Damages, One Farthing.

Still in Self-Defence.

The Frog still croaks:—and the dull monotony of his notes proves him to be of the true breed. He is a Bull-Frog to all intents and purposes: and no one who hears the noise he makes, can fail to recognize the BULL of recent days. His metamorphosis is not, however, complete; for though a very Frog in many particulars, the cloven foot of the BULL still appears, and the union, as might be expected, produces a monster.

Let us analyze his production of yesterday: we can desire nothing more complete than the shame and confusion to which he voluntarily exposes himself.

He says—1st.—That “the History of the Indian Bull” in our Asiatic Sheet, is written with no less acumen, judgment, and learning, than the mighty History of Tom Thumb the Great in Palestine, a work which the Reviewers very properly considered inferior only to Don Bellianis of Greece, or the History of Paris-mus and Parismenus.”

2ndly.—That “if you take away from the JOURNALIST his periodical invectives against the Government, the Authorities, Individuals, or his Contemporaries, his Four Sheets, which he sells for 16 Rupees, would be little better than the Daily Advertiser: that it is a notorious fact that four days out of six, it is the most prosy yawn-exciting Paper in India, and its stupidity of late had been remarked by every body.”

3rdly.—That “the system of puffing off the Paper to entice adventurers to purchase South Sea Stock, had been tried and failed.”

4thly.—That “JOHN BULL was leading the way as usual, and giving the earliest European Intelligence, which to copy daily and to abuse daily was not so very pleasant a task.”

5thly.—That “therefore to awaken public sympathy, the JOURNALIST had found it expedient to commence a labored attack upon JOHN BULL.”

6thly.—That “the BULL is the only Paper in Calcutta that dare openly and honestly hold up his sophistry and humbug to contempt, and upon the BULL alone is all his wrath now and evermore poured out.”

We have enumerated these in regular order, as the best way of shewing that there are nearly as many falsehoods in this statement as there are assertions; and to convince our readers, that no one but a person driven to desperation by perpetual defeat could ever have bared himself to such a last exposure as the mere enumeration of these groundless charges are sure to bring on his head. Let us follow them in order.

1st.—It will be remembered that the Review of the Travels in Palestine, which appeared in the columns of this very JOHN BULL before the English Reviews on it had reached India, was of a favourable nature; and the Editor dared not then to stake his known reputation as a Scholar either on a bold criticism of its defects, or even on the sneers that a Correspondent, known only by his style, may safely indulge in. Under the shelter of a mask, and with a change of character, there will appear no inconsistency in a change of opinion in the same Paper; but at all events, we have shewn that on the subject of these Travels, now so unnecessarily drawn into the question, we have not shrunk from those who are Giants in Literature and Talent, compared with JOHN BULL, or any of his puny race; and we have the consolation to believe that there are not a dozen reflecting men in India, who would not, if they spoke honestly as they felt, acknowledge that whatever the Reviewers might seem to JOHN BULL to “very properly consider,” never were self-sufficiency and domineering arrogance more completely put down than was done by the Reply given to their infamous and abominable calumnies. So much for the Travels, to which we had hardly supposed it possible that even JOHN BULL, or any of his Frogs, would have been again so indiscreet as to allude.

For the 2nd point, as to our Paper being no better than a Daily Advertiser: stupid, prosy, yawn-exciting, &c. how comes it that a thousand persons can be found to pay double the price for

this worthless Paper, that uses no extraordinary means of forcing its sale; when the clever, the lively, the perfect JOHN BULL cannot muster half the number to take his interesting Sheet even at half-price, though all sorts of means have been used to force it into notice and favour? An answer to these plain questions would be better than the croaking of all the Frogs in Tank Square. How comes it that, though not in favor with Government, the receipts of the JOURNAL exceed a lack and half of Rupees per annum, while those of JOHN BULL do not amount to one fourth of that sum? How comes it that the JOURNAL has 400 Covers dispatched by every Dawk, and that JOHN BULL does not send more than 100? It is much to be regretted indeed, that the well-educated and respectable community of India will still stupidly pay so largely for that “yawn-exciting” Paper, the JOURNAL, when so much better a Print as the JOHN BULL could be had for half price. We fear their stubbornness will be of long duration, and that if the BULL were to try the experiment of supplying his Paper for nothing, there are hundreds who would think it not worth the Postage.

5thly.—The assertion that puffing had been used to entice adventurers to purchase South Sea Stock, is as false as it is ridiculous, and is only surpassed in hardihood and impudence by the additional misstatement, that whatever had been tried had failed.—If a plain unvarnished Statement in Figures, of Receipts and Disbursements, upon the safe basis of Four Years experience, be puffing, then all rendering of Accounts to the Public must be equally so. But this very same Frog was the first to complain, a few days ago, of our being silent on the subject of the Scheme; that no longer serving his purpose, he can as easily turn round and accuse us of the very opposite course—for no brain but his own, could, we imagine, suppose puffing and silence to be the same thing. The plain Statement that was sent out to the world invited scrutiny; the Books of the Concern, as well as its actual property, are open to any man's inspection; and one of the most respectable Banking Houses of India is pledged for the security of the sums invested, till the period of annual adjustment, when all may judge for themselves. The baseness of these attacks on property are, however, quite in place, in a Paper that has been the channel of so many attacks on character. There is but one victim which they desire to immolate to their vengeance, perhaps that they may build on his ruin; with him, nothing is sacred—person, property, character, friends, all are considered fair game: every other person may pursue his way in peace, but as long as the JOURNAL maintains its hateful and envied pre-eminence over the JOHN BULL that was set up to crush it and has signally failed, so long its Proprietor and Editor may be sure of all the engines that that beaten Rival can turn against him, being vigorously used. He is, however, content; for the gales that have blown, when those who looked on thought they threatened inevitable destruction, have served only to waft him nearer and nearer to port. We repeat again, however, for the benefit of the thick-skulled race, who cannot be supposed to be so quick in receiving or faithful in retaining impressions, as more manageable animals, that the Scheme of Shares in the JOURNAL has not failed; that we have received an accession of names to the List, and deposits of money on that account, even since the BULL's outcry against it, (probably indeed in consequence of it); and that not a single Shareholder has withdrawn. We state these facts in the face of the world, and open to contradiction if we are wrong. There is no part of our business, any more than of our opinions or public conduct, that shrinks from investigation: but neither the bellowing of Bulls nor the croaking of Frogs will do. A fact is not to be overturned by a sneer; nor a statement of figures to be disproved by a joke.

4thly.—JOHN BULL's “leading the way as usual, and giving the earliest European Intelligence” is a boast as ill-timed as it is unfounded. Let us look only at the very Paper in which this boast appeared. It begins with two short Advertisements; and if any thing were wanted to shew the low estimation in which this Paper is held, what could be selected as a stronger proof? The JOURNAL has never less than 20 pages of Advertisements standing in type, for peri-

edical and daily insertion, yielding more receipts than the sale of the whole of JOHN BULL'S Papers put together; while he who pretends to say that this JOURNAL is in less repute than his own, has two small Advertisements that do not occupy one-hundredth part of the space! To these follow a brief Notice from the Bankshall Report, and the List of Passengers eked out with a single name in a line to swell out the space, and the names of the Subscribers to the Irish Fund complete the column. There is no earlier European Intelligence in this than in all the other Papers of the Settlement, if we except the remarkable fact of the Editor's announcing that he had received at a very late hour English Papers of the 10th of June, as a piece of information that promised much News, when English Papers to the 11th of June had been in Calcutta for weeks past, and their contents published by him as well as others! But of course, an Editor who has so much to attend to, besides News, cannot be supposed to remember on one day what he did on another. The early Intelligence of JOHN BULL, in which he was "taking the lead as usual," according to Mr. Frog, will be seen by the following enumeration, and we beg particularly the Reader's attention to this simple statement, that he may see how plain a tale can put him down.

Page 1, column 1, two Advertisements, Bankshall Report, List of Passengers, and of Subscribers to the Irish Fund, constituting the whole of the News.

Column 2, 3, 4, an article on Benevolent Institutions from the INQUIRER for May, relating to Proceedings in January and February 1822, and even in November and December 1821.

Page 2, column 1, 2, and 3, are a continuation of the articles from the INQUIRER; column 4, contains the Death of Benjamin Hawes, Esq. in January 1822, and column 5, begins "a Musico-Burlesque-Comico-Nonsensical Opera," professedly so called, from a Magazine of May.

Page 3, continues this defectable article throughout, till it is followed by three paragraphs of Serapiana; half a century old.

Page 4, is given to Correspondence, and the only two Letters are the one we have been animadverting on, under the signature of NRO Frog, and the other is an Extract from a German Play and some remarks on it by the learned U.

This Catalogue, to the fidelity of which we challenge scrutiny, will shew, that with the exception of the important intelligence of the Editor having received at a late hour a Paper of a date that had been in his own hands as well as others for weeks before, there was not a single paragraph of News in the whole of his four pages!!

If this be the way in which he takes the lead in giving the earliest intelligence, God help those who rely on him for their information. As far as News is concerned, Tulloh and Co's Catalogue of the same day contained quite as much.

5thly. We have no reason whatever to wish to awaken public sympathy in our behalf any more than we already enjoy it; because, for the last six months past there has been exactly the same steady and progressive advance of the circulation of the JOURNAL as ever; and whatever JOHN BULL or his FROGS may say about the universal complaint of its stupidity of late, we can prove to him by the best of evidence that it is still universally read, bought, and paid for, as before; and that stupid as it is, it outstrips his own in the race, and leaves him behind at an immeasurable distance. Of course no one ever saw a beaten competitor contented; but let him grumble as he may, he is not the less beaten because he has not the honesty to acknowledge it. It is insinuated also, to give a false colour to our remarks, that we opened a furious attack on JOHN BULL to rouse public sympathy on our behalf. This would have been an unwise mode of attaining our end, even had we any to seek; for the sympathies of the Public go most cordially along with those who act on the defensive; and therefore it is that we have so long and so successfully carried those sympathies with us. In the present case, as in all others, we took up the pen to defend ourselves from aggression, misrepresentation, and calumny; and having done this fully, we are willing to lay it down again; but whether from this quarter or any other, we are not disposed to sit silent

under the reiteration of reproaches which are so undeserved that it is only necessary to appeal to the good sense of the Public, and we are sure to have victory as our reward.

Lastly.—It is said that the BULL is the only Paper that dare hold us up to scorn. What this exactly means we know not; but this we know, that the BULL is such a slavish and subservient Print, and so trammelled down with fetters on every side, that it scarcely dare do any thing else but abuse the JOURNAL. Take away from it that privilege, and it would not only become stupid (that it is already) but the very end and aim of its institution would be defeated, and it would soon crumble to dust. It talks of openly and honestly holding up our sophistry and humbug to contempt. The said sophistry, however, has not once been unravelled, nor a single position or argument advanced by us, proved by reasoning to be unfounded. The mere calling any thing sophistry does not prove it to be so; and as to the borrowed term of Humbug (for the JOHN BULL cannot be original even in its abusive epithets) we know that it can be applied to any thing. Sending Missionaries to enlighten the Heathen was called "Humbug" by the London BULL; and the Calcutta BULL, who copies the term, may, for ought we know, have an idea that a man's obtaining an honest fortune by industrious labours, to which no one is called on to contribute who does not choose it, is also "Humbug." It may be so in his Vocabulary, but in other Dictionaries we find the word to have a meaning that would apply in the strictest manner to the whole of the BULL'S career, from its commencement up to its present state; and there appears every probability that the same interpretation will be equally applicable to the remaining fragment of its lingering existence, from the present period to its close.

Vanity Punished.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

On a recent occasion I was honored by my friend Tom Sensible with an invitation to pass an evening at his hospitable mansion. So kind a summons, and couched as it was in terms so pressing, could not draw forth an excuse. I accordingly repaired thither at the appointed time, but an unforeseen occurrence having prevented punctuality on my part as to the hour of engagement, I to my small no confusion and surprise beheld an assembly of numerous guests seated around the tea table. I apologised to my friend for my late arrival, and filled a seat beside him.

During the evening I particularly observed one, whose conversation I thought savoured much of self-praise and egotism. He dwelt upon nothing but himself, his qualifications and of the circumstances, (in which he took no small delight) of his having been bred and trained up in one of the first Universities (as he termed it) at "home." He omitted not to notice his perfect knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, in both which he said, he was "so well versed as to be able to speak them with great fluency."

So much vanity, accompanied as it was with an air so affected, served nearly to convince all around him of his superiority over them: But to my no small exultation, his arrogance was soon followed by a general burst of laughter; for on being interrogated in Greek by a venerable old Gentleman (who in just resentment of a display of so much pedantry, took an opportunity to expose it in its true colours) this great Luminary of Science and Learning, after a few minutes apparent confusion, had the candour to confess that, "since his emancipation from school, he had so little practice in that tongue that he was at unable to reply to the question just to him." This, as I have above observed, operated to relax our risible muscles, and to expose the Individual to our mirth and ridicule, and I could not forbear observing in a whisper to my friend, that a little want of reflection in matters however trifling and unimportant, frequently involves many an unthinking being in folly and absurdity, and that vanity never passes by without receiving the return it so deservedly merits; nor pedantry ever escapes the lash of animadversion and censure.

A SILENT OBSERVER.

Query on Baptism.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Through the medium of your very valuable Paper I beg leave to ask the following question :

Can a Clergyman of the Established Church of England, whether Principal of any College, or whether he is a Military Chaplain in any part of Asia, or of the western world, hold just or Christian objection to baptize an infant Child, the offspring of Protestant Parents, whether such Child is born in or out of wedlock?

A recent occurrence at Allahabad has elicited this question; and I shall feel thankful to any of your able Correspondents for the information I now solicit.

Your well wisher,

Penitential Hall, Oct. 1822.

AN INJURED PARENT.

Cholera Morbus.

Homines ad Deos nulli se propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando.—CICERO.

à l'Éditeur du Journal de Calcutta.

MONSIEUR,

Il y a tant de personnes qui parlent sans savoir ce qu'elles disent, tant de gens qui discutent sur la morale, la littérature, les arts, ou le commerce sans avoir de mœurs, et sans être littérateur, artiste, ou négociant, qu'on voudra bien m'excuser si je parle Médecine sans être Médecin? Outre que cette noble science, qui n'est encore pour beaucoup qu'un art conjectural, semble autoriser l'opinion de ceux-mêmes qui y sont le plus étrangers, il n'en est pas où l'on puisse dire et faire plus impunément des sottises, parcequ'elles sont toutes colorées par l'amour de l'humanité. D'ailleurs dans les contrées équatoriales où la santé se trouve si souvent compromise, où la vie est si souvent menacée, où l'on a sans cesse à combattre l'action dominante d'un climat malfaisant qui donne un même principe à la plupart des maladies, chaque homme a dû nécessairement devenir un peu Médecin, et c'est pourquoi il n'est personne au Bengale qui ne vous offre obligeamment un remède à tous les maux dont on se plaint; c'est pourquoi il n'est pas de papa ou de maman qui ne se croie en état d'administrer très à propos dix grains de Calomel, ou vingt gouttes de Laudanum; c'est pourquoi enfin, depuis la Aya qui tue l'enfant qu'on lui confie, en lui donnant des remèdes Bengalis, jusqu'à sa maîtresse qui tue ses domestiques en traitant une indigestion comme un Cholera, il n'est personne en ce pays qui n'ait son Coffre à Médicaments, et qui ne s'arroge le droit d'avoir une opinion en Médecine.

Mais c'est surtout à l'égard du Cholera Morbus que chacun prétend se connaître. Celui-ci a guéri son Durrucan, celui-là a sauvé son Saes, tous ont fait des cures merveilleuses, et quant à ce mérite se joint encore celui d'avoir parcouru le rapport de Jameson ou la Médecine domestique de Buchan, il n'est pas un de ces petits Hippocrates qui ne se croie capable de composer les aphorismes ou le livre du pronostic. En osant parler du Cholera après avoir avoué que je n'étais pas Médecin, je m'expose sans doute au ridicule que je signale, mais j'ai sur mes confrères les demi-savans un avantage immense, celui d'avoir disséqué, pour mon plaisir, quelques uns des Saes et des Durrucan qui résistaient à leurs remèdes, et celui surtout d'avoir eu moi-même trois fois le Cholera Morbus.

Je ne rechercherai pas ici si le Cholera Morbus est épidémique ou contagieux, s'il est transmissible par l'air ou le contact, si c'est un flux ou un spasme, une shlegmasie ou un embarras gastrique. Je me garderai bien surtout de manifester le moindre doute sur le riz du Docteur Tytler, les moustiques du Docteur Sanchez (dissertatio de Venenâ puncturâ calicium, &c. Annuaire 1821), et les émanations atmosphériques de plusieurs autres. Restreint dans les limites resserrées d'une Gazette, je me bornerai à indiquer une nouvelle cause prédisposante au Cholera Morbus, et, dussé-je nuire à la propagation de l'espèce humaine, je dé-

noncerai L'AMOUR, ou plutôt l'abus de ses plaisirs, comme la principale source du mal qui nous afflige, comme la cause première de la mort d'un grand nombre d'individus estimables, enfin comme un germe occasionnel encore plus redoutable que le riz et les moustiques.

La nature de votre JOURNAL, Mr. l'Éditeur, ne me permet pas d'entrer dans tous les détails qui justifient mon opinion, mais je veux l'annoncer au public pour que l'envie ne puisse s'en emparer, et je la développerai bientôt dans un manoir ou je traiterai méthodiquement des divers Cholera.

Savoir: de l'Oryzacolé, ou Cholera du Riz.*

du Myacolé, ou Cholera des Moustiques.
et de l'Erocolé, ou Cholera de l'Amour.

Ce dernier surtout paraîtra incontestable, car la déperdition des forces vitales que l'amour réduit souvent à l'épuisement et qui précède ou accompagne toujours l'invasion, s'accorde parfaitement avec la théorie, et si l'on consulte le tableau néerologique du Bengale, on reconnaîtra que le Cholera Morbus n'a guère attaqué que des adultes, et qu'il a choisi la plupart de ses victimes parmi des natifs fort débauchés, ou des Européens fort amoureux. Calcutta, entre autres exemples, nous fournit en 1819 celui de deux frères mariés en même tems et qui moururent quatre jours après; Bombay, Madras, et Pulo Penang ont perdu seize nouveaux mariés en dix mois; partout de jeunes époux ont été frappés de préférence, et sans la crainte d'être indiscret, j'invoquerais des faits récents qui prouvent tous l'influence de l'amour sur le Cholera.

A la vérité cette influence, variant avec la température, devient plus ou moins forte, selon qu'il fait plus chaud ou plus froid; d'où l'on doit conclure qu'il n'est pas indifférent d'être amoureux en hiver ou en été. Aussi la plupart des peuples équatoriaux ont-ils fixé des époques aux mariages, et peut-être serions nous bien de les imiter, en songeant que le privilège humain de faire l'amour en tout tems devient très dangereux au Bengale. Alors on proscrirait le mariage pendant la saison du Cholera; on ferait la cour aux demoiselles depuis Mars jusqu'à Septembre, puis on les épouserait depuis Octobre jusqu'à Février.

Malheureusement nos passions sont si aveugles qu'elles s'opposent souvent aux plus sages institutions; et je prévois que, malgré l'évidence du danger, beaucoup d'hommes semblables à ces insectes qui meurent après avoir propagé, chercheront encore et trouveront la mort dans l'excès même de la vie. Mais pourvu que j'en sauve un seul, je me féliciterai d'avoir fait connaître mes observations; et vous aurez participé, Mr. l'Éditeur, à mon acte de bienfaisance et de générosité, si, en attendant la publication du mémoire dont j'ai parlé, vous voulez bien en annoncer préalablement les importantes conclusions.

1°. Que le Cholera Morbus est le plus grand ennemi de l'Amour et du Mariage.

2°. Qu'un Célibataire court moins de dangers qu'un homme marié.

3°. Qu'un Mari ne doit pas trop aimer sa Femme, et réciproquement.

4°. Que les plus mauvais ménages sont les meilleurs pour vivre longtemps.

Je suis, Monsieur, &c.

J. PHILIATRE.

Calcutta, 19 Octobre, 1822.

* Un Médecin Chinois, en répétant quelques observations sur l'usage pernicieux du riz, vient de lui découvrir une propriété extraordinaire, qui a échappé à la profonde sagacité du Docteur Tytler, c'est qu'en mangeant les grains en nombre impair il ne cause jamais de mal, et qu'ainsi il est urgent, pour éviter le Cholera Morbus, de suivre en l'avalant la série illimitée 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. &c.

C'est donc à tort qu'on s'est tant moqué de l'opinion du Docteur Tytler, et qu'on a dédaigné de la diffusion de ses arguments qu'en général il avait trop lû et pas assez réfléchi. Pour paraître original et même ridicule, son système n'en est ni moins vrai ni moins juste, et acquiesce à dit avec raison:

Nou est magnam ingenium sine mixtura demeritis.

Distress in Ireland.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

| Names. | Sums. | Names. | Sums. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------|
| Capt. D. Ruddell, | 100 | Ramgopal Mullick,.... | 800 |
| T. B. Laing, | 200 | Ramratten Mullick,.... | 500 |
| John Kew, Pensioner... .. | 20 | Gopemohun Deb,..... | 200 |
| James Barwell, | 50 | Bustomdas Mullick,.... | 500 |
| Monshee Ameenodeen- | | Shree Kissan Bysack,.. | 100 |
| chund, Govt. Pleader | | Meeteechund Baboo, ... | 400 |
| in the Sudder Dewa- | | Gooroopersaud Bose, ... | 200 |
| nee Adawlut, | 200 | Rankissen Day, | 100 |
| Monshee Moohammed | | Gourchurn Day, | 100 |
| Ameer, | 100 | F. Young, Esq. | 400 |
| Monshee Unyud Ali. Va- | | | |
| keel of the Sudder De- | | Total,..... | 4395 |
| wanee Adawlut, | 25 | | |
| Monshee Hussein Ali, do. | 50 | Sums already advertised | 60,754 |
| John Bently, | 200 | | |
| C. Trower, | 100 | Grand Total,.... | 65,149 |
| Major R. Spottiswood,.. | 50 | | |

Answer to Miss Inquisitive.

Of Constantius take syllables twain
An Emp'ror he; in the East did he reign;
Of Cyder, the juice apples make,
Likewise the half then you must take;
What these two form, when they are combin'd
In Woman at least you'll never find.

Calcutta, Oct. 19, 1822.

B. BACHELOR.

Answers to Conundrums.

Answers to the Conundrums that appeared in the Journal of Friday last.

1st—"What is the difference between a Good Governess and a bad one?"

Answer—One rules Miss and the other *Mrs.* rules.

2d—"What noun is that most admired by the ambitious?"

Answer—Re-nown.

3rd—"Why is a Doctor's prescription a good thing to feed pigs with?"

Answer—Because it is full of grains.

4th—"Why is opening a letter like a very strange way of getting into a room?"

Answer—Because it is breaking the *sealing* (ceiling)

5th—"Why is the middle of precocity like an isthmus?"

Answer—Because it is between two *seas* (c's)

6th—"What net is most certain to catch a handsome wife with?"

Answer—A Coronet.

7th—"Why is a Chronologist like a palm-tree?"

Answer—Because he is full of dates.

8th—"Why is education like a tailor?"

Answer—Because it shapes the habits.

Circus, Oct. 19, 1822.

TYRO-CEDIPUS.

Marriage.

At Bombay, on the 7th instant, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, to HENRIETTA LOUISA, Daughter of the late WILLIAM MILBURN, Esq.

Births.

On the 20th instant, Mrs. MATHEW MARTIN, of a Son and Heir.
At Dinagopore, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of W. WOOLLEN, Esq. Acting Judge of that Station, of a Daughter.

At Sholapore, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant DICKSON, of His Majesty's 66th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 10th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant W. N. PAGE, of a Son.

At Coimbatore, on the 8th ultimo, Mrs. E. KEYS, of a Daughter.

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destinations |
|---------|------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| Oct. 22 | Ganges | British | W. H. Biden | London |

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 21, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—NEPTUNE, inward-bound remains,—ADRIAN, passed down.

Kedgees.—ELIZABETH, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, and DORSET-SHIRE.

Saugor.—H. C. Ship FELICITAS, outward-bound, remains.

The NANCY, (F.), GOVERNOR PHILLIPS, (brig), ELIZABETH, FAZEL-RODANV, (Arab), and NANCY, (F.) arrived off Calcutta on Monday.

Administrations to Estates.

Lieutenant Edward Poole, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Reverend John Paget Hastings, late a Chaplain in the Honorable Company's Service, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Mrs. Elizabeth White, late of the Town of Calcutta, deceased—Mr. James Moore, of the Honorable Company's Marine Service.

Mrs. Lucia Christy, otherwise Mrs. Christian Foremanth, late of Calcutta, Widow, deceased—Padre Fre Joaquim De Vergin Maria.

Mr. John Henderson, late of the Town of Calcutta, deceased—Mr. William Robert Jones and Mr. Thomas White.

Deaths.

On the 19th instant, Mr. FRANCIS LEMESLE, aged 77 years.

At the General Hospital, on the 17th instant, Mr. FREDERIC SVENDSON, aged 23 years.

At Allahabad, on the 11th instant, JESSIE, Wife of Captain THOMAS SANDERSON, Paymaster Native Pensioners, aged 25 years, sincerely and deeply regretted.

On the 8th instant, Captain EDWARD GALWAY, of the Country Service, aged 26 years.

On the 8th instant, ALFRED, second son of Mr. W. SMITH, of the Secret and Political Department, sincerely regretted, aged 20 years, 7 months and 9 days.

At Madras, Cornet A. CHIFNEY, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.

At Madras, on the 28th ultimo, at the house of her father Mr. C. P. MARTIN, Mrs. JOANNAH ELIZABETH EBERHARDY, aged 27 years and 8 months, after a long and tedious illness, which she endured with a singularity of fortitude and Christian resignation based in the most pious dependence on the mercies of her Redeemer.

At Madras, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. ARTHUR ALLEN CHATFIELD, Purser of the Ship DAPHNE.

At Bombay, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. MARY VIRGINIA CONYERS aged 26 years.

Suddenly at Cawnpore, on the 16th ultimo, JOHN, the Infant Son of Captain PITMAN, His Majesty's 59th Regiment: aged one year, two months, and thirteen days.

At Masulipatam, on the 9th ultimo, Lieutenant HENRY HODGES, of the Madras European Regiment.

At Kamptee near Nagpore, on the 2d instant, after a lingering illness, deeply and sincerely regretted by a few friends who appreciated his worth, Lieutenant GEORGE DARLING, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot: aged 29 years.

At Palamottah, on the 1st ultimo, SOPHIA, the youngest Daughter of Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM, Clerk and School Master at that Station.

Errata.

In the letter of HYMNATUS, published in the JOURNAL of the 21st instant: FOR "whose opinions on marriage forms the subject of this reply" READ "whose opinions on marriage form, &c." FOR "is ever practised by our countrymen" READ "by our countrywomen;" FOR "but it evident" READ "but it is evident;" FOR "she communicates pleasures, &c." READ "she communicates pleasure, &c."